THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 129. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Government Reports.

The Southern Military Division.

The Educational Bureau

THE ARMY IN THE SOUTH.

Annual Report of Major-General Halleck, Commander of the Military Division of the South.

The annual report of General Halleck, as Commander of the Military Division of the South, will accompany the report of General Belknap, Secretary of War. The report is dated October 24, and, after giving the limits of the division and the troops therein, states that Georgia on the 4th of January last was remanded to the condition of a military district, and General Terry was placed in command.

As he was specially instructed from the War Department and by the President, General Halleck did not deem himself authorized to interfere with General Terry, and he says his administration of civil affairs has in no way been subject to his directions.

He says, in regard to Texas, that, with the exception of the Indian troubles, the State has been remarkably quiet and prosperous. He says the discipline of the troops during the year has been excellent, and that their supplies were satisfactory except clothing, which is almost universally complained of. On the important question regarding the relation between the civil authorities and the military, General Halleck says:—

It will be seen by the reports of the Department Commanders that but few cases had occurred where the military have been required to interfere in civil matters, except to assist revenue officers in the performance of their duties. I respectfully repeat the recommendation of my last annual report that military officers should not interfere in local civil troubles, unless when called out in the manner prescribed by law, and that the requisition of revenue officers should be accompanied by affidavits, or some other proof that the case comes within the provisions of the law authorizing or requiring military interference. As the practice now is, the revenue officer is the sole judge of the necessity of military guards and escorts. Moreover, a large portion of the cost of revenue seizures is now paid out of the military appropriations, which expense would otherwise be deducted from the property condemned before the products of the sale could be divided between the Treasury and the revenue officer who made the seizure. Where the United States Marshals and Assistant Marshals call for military aid to execute the process of the courts, there should be an order of the court authorizing such requisitions, on the ground that no proper civil *posse comitatus* could be obtained. Such restrictions in the use of military force in civil matters would, in my opinion, not only effect a large saving in military expenditures, but would relieve army officers from much of the responsibility which they are now obliged to incur in the performance of disagreeable duties which can hardly be said to legitimately belong to the military service. It may be proper to remark in this place that I have been assured by Federal civil officers that the use of troops in executing judicial processes, and enforcing the revenue and other civil laws, seems to increase rather than diminish the apparent necessity of using such force. In civil matters the badly-disposed become more and more exasperated at being coerced by a force which they think has been unconstitutionally employed against them, and the better-disposed relax their efforts to punish local crimes on the plea that this duty now devolves on the military only. Hence, in the case of a robbery or a murder there is a call for Federal troops to arrest and guard the criminals. It is, therefore, a question well worthy of consideration whether the military power, in civil matters, should not be limited to a few well-defined cases, such as riots and insurrections, which cannot be suppressed by local and State authorities.

The report closes as follows:—

Although no very important military operations have transpired in the division during the past year, the industry and capacity of the Department Commanders have been severely taxed in executing the laws of Congress and settling apparent conflicts of authority between militia and civil officers. It is very creditable to them to be able to say that they have performed these embarrassing duties in such a manner as to receive the approval of their superiors, and to give general satisfaction to the people of the States in their respective commands.

EDUCATION.

Report of the Commissioner of Education—Facts of Great Importance Collected for the First Time.

Less than eight months ago the present Commissioner of Education entered upon the duties of his office, then with a working force of only two clerks, but now having three clerks at increased salaries. Besides the current work that has been despatched, an annual report of 600 pages, to accompany the Executive documents, is now in proof. As a National Executive document it is the first of its kind. No attempt has heretofore been made to put in a report a comprehensive survey of the educational condition of the whole country. The review occupies 80 pages, the remainder of the report being abstracts from all the latest reports of States, cities, and Territories, and the general progress of education throughout the country.

The total income and expenditure for public school purposes for 30 States (not including Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia) are nearly $61,000,000. Twenty-two States have 5,695,916 children enrolled in the schools, but the average attendance is only 3,377,069. At the same time there is a total average absence in these 22 States from the public schools of the enormous number of 4,843,568 children of school age. This is the great evil that recently seemed so appalling to Mr. Mundella.

SCHOOL EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF THE SCHOOL POPULATION.

Nevada	$19 17	Wisconsin	$4 98
Massachusetts	16 45	Maine	4 78
California	11 44	Maryland	4 50
Connecticut	10 29	New Hampshire	4 46
Pennsylvania	7 96	Arkansas	3 97
Illinois	7 83	Louisiana	2 84
Iowa	7 21	Delaware	2 70
New York	6 82	Missouri	2 65
Vermont	6 47	Nebraska	2 66
Kansas	6 45	Indiana	2 37
Ohio	6 48	Alabama	1 49
Michigan	6 40	Tennessee	91
New Jersey	6 38	Florida	91
Rhode Island	6 20	Kentucky	73
Minnesota	5 71	North Carolina	48

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

The provisions for education in Delaware remain the same as before emancipation. There is no State supervision, no State provision for training teachers, no school law adequate for keeping schools open; municipalities may tax themselves for school purposes or not, as they see fit. The schools generally are of an inferior class, and, so far as organized under the school law of the State, provide only for the education of the whites. It is noticeable that the school fund is divided among the three counties, on the basis of the population as it was forty years ago, in 1830. Maryland has a law for the conduct of the white schools, excellent in some of its features. The principal of the normal school is the nominal, but powerless, head of the system; the county examiners perform, in some measure, the work of superintendence. The Baltimore schools have many excellencies, and provide for the education of the colored children; but in the country districts of the State the education of any excepting the whites is utterly ignored, save as provided for by private enterprise. Kentucky provides supervision, but the Legislature last winter, in endeavoring to curb the energetic efforts of the Superintendent, reduced his salary, and, instead of adopting the efficient measures for white schools which he had recommended, enacted a law very much in accordance with the provisions of the statutes before the emancipation of slaves. West Virginia, after having struggled, so far successfully, in the establishment of a free school system, seems now to be contemplating its destruction. Virginia is just putting a free school system into operation, but encounters great difficulties in the lack of means, the want of correct information, and the lack of schoolhouses and qualified school officers and teachers. North Carolina has been struggling for about two years to put a system of free schools into operation; the obstacles encountered have permitted only partial success, more having been accomplished by the instrumentality of the Freedmen's Bureau and the aid of the Peabody fund, and other charities, it is believed, than by the expenditures of the State. The friends of education rather fear defeat than hope success.

In Tennessee the school system was put into operation and nearly 200,000 children enrolled, but reactionary sentiments, save in the cities of Nashville and Memphis, bid fair to restore the pauper schools of the days of slavery. Missouri has a free school system fairly established. Arkansas has secured a greater success than a majority of the Southern States. South Carolina, among the States having the largest percentage of illiteracy, is confident of final success in establishing free common schools. Florida has hesitated in giving the greatest efficiency to the system sought to be established. Alabama now debates the question of advancing or retreating. Mississippi is making efficient progress in the establishment of a system of free schools. The school code of Louisiana has encountered an opposition so persistent and fierce that its success, outside of the city of New Orleans, has been most unsatisfactory to its friends. Georgia has just passed a school law and appointed a State Commissioner, but must wait a year for funds with which to put the system into full operation. In Texas no school legislation has so far succeeded, and no public officers are at work for the organization of schools.

In the District of Columbia the white public schools of Washington can accommodate about one-third of the white school population, and the colored public school about one-half of the colored school population. Whatever has been the sentiment of the people of the District in the past, it is manifestly growing rapidly in favor of free public schools, elsewhere so successful.

EDUCATION AMONG THE INDIANS.

Over the vast territorial domain of 1,619,353 square miles, already supposed to be occupied by a population of 495,310 whites and 318,042 Indians, the National Government has, in education as in other matters, exclusive responsibility.

A statement, revised in the Indian Bureau, is to the effect that the first Indian appropriations for educational purposes were made in 1806. Since that time $8,000,000 have been expended for this object, and at least $500,000,000 for Indian wars. Of the appropriations now made for the relief and civilization of the Indians, about one dollar in ten is for the purpose of education. A most liberal estimate indicates only one child in ten or eleven receiving even the simplest rudiments of an education. The retrogradation of the Pueblo and other Indians as respects intelligence, since their territory has been added to the United States, is too shocking to American ideas to be longer tolerated.

The Superintendent of Public Schools in the Cherokee Nation, for the year ending July 15, 1870, reports 45 schools for Cherokee children, 3 for colored children; with 973 males and 955 females; total, 1928 enrolled; and an average attendance of 1124. No information so recent has been received from the other civilized nations. All have, however, their school system, officers, teachers, and schools, and give a most abundant proof of what can be accomplished under thoroughly excellent educational management. Exact accuracy is at present impossible, but including Alaska, our total Indian population is estimated at 380,629 persons; about 95,000 of these are within ages enabling them to receive instruction. But 153 schools are known to be in operation, with 194 teachers and 6204 scholars. The appropriations made at the last session of Congress for this purpose are estimated at $246,418 90, of which $100,000 is in bulk, and placed under the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior for the maintenance of industrial and other schools. To the above amount, expenditures by religious bodies add $16,585 56, and by tribes and individual Indians, $25,022 92, making a total for the current year of $289,927 38. Under treaty stipulations the liabilities for educational purposes are estimated at $135,051 56. The total liabilities for this purpose are given as $663,400 02, while the school and orphans' funds held in trust by the United States amount to $1,441,420 69, making the total liabilities $2,104,820 71.

WHAT CONGRESS MAY DO FOR EDUCATION.

1. It may do all things required for education in the Territories. 2. It may do all things required for education in the District of Columbia. 3. It may also do all things required by its treaties with and its obligations to the Indians. 4. The National Government may also do all that its international relations require in regard to education. 5. The Government should provide a national educational office and an officer, and furnish him clerks and all means for the fulfilment of the national educational obligations. 6. The National Government may use either the public domain or the money received from its sale for the benefit of education. 7. The National Government may know all about education in the country, and may communicate of what it knows at the discretion of Congress and the Executive.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

As the present opportunities of the bureau are utterly inadequate to the proper execution of these duties, the Commissioner recommends, first, to increase the clerical force of the bureau, to enable it to extend, subdivide, and systematize its work, so that the correspondence, domestic and foreign, and the collection of statistics, may each be in charge of a person specially fitted for the same; second, that appropriate quarters be furnished for making and preserving a collection of educational writings and materials; third, that increased means be furnished for the publication of facts, statistics, and discussions; fourth, that the educational facts necessary for the information of Congress be required by law to be reported through this Bureau, and that all schools among the people aided by the Government be required to make all necessary reports called for by this Bureau; that no person be employed as a teacher among the Indians who has not a certificate of fitness, and that no salaries be paid such teachers until such certification has been received; fifth, in view of the specially limited financial resources and the great amount of ignorance in certain portions of our country, and the immediate necessity for elementary education to the people of those sections, and the anxieties awakened by impending Asiatic immigration, that the net income from the sale of the public lands be divided annually pro rata among the people in the respective States.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

The Army of the Loire.

Its Utter Destruction.

The Last Hope of France

Early Surrender of Paris

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

A Balloon Lost at Sea.

LONDON, Dec. 1—7 A. M.—A balloon, probably from Paris, was seen late last evening over the English Channel. It seemed to be trying to make a landing on one of the Scilly Islands. A violent east wind prevailed at the time, and it was carried out to sea. It was unquestionably lost in the Atlantic.

Conditions of Peace.

A Versailles despatch of this morning says that the acceptance of Prussian conditions of peace by the Paris branch of the French Government will be required before the capitulation of the city will be received.

Destruction of Thionville.

About one-third of the town of Thionville was destroyed by fire during the bombardment by the Prussians.

The Army of the Loire

is retreating. Its present position and numbers are unknown.

A Reported French Success.

Advices have been received here of a battle between the French under Bryand and the Prussians, at Etrepagny, in which the Prussians were beaten with severe loss. The French captured three officers and a number of cannon and horses, as well as a quantity of small arms.

Negotiations for a Conference.

The *Times* of this morning has a special telegram from Versailles announcing that the negotiations are progressing.

The Bremen Steamship Disaster.

All the passengers of the Bremen steamship Union, which recently went ashore off the coast of Scotland, have been safely landed.

Feeling that the War is Drawing to a Close.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The *Telegraph* of this morning says the feeling is becoming universal throughout England that the French war is rapidly drawing to a close. The apparent impossibility of combining and concentrating the French armies, it is believed, will soon compel the surrender of General Trochu.

Prominent members of the Ministry are urging the immediate calling of a convention to settle the Russian question, and that it shall also arrange and adopt a peace policy for Prussia and France. It is reported that Paladines was not only wounded but taken prisoner yesterday.

Doomed Paris—Its Early Surrender Anticipated.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The special correspondent of the *Tribune* at Versailles telegraphs on the 26th:—"Yesterday urgent orders were sent by telegraph to all the army food contractors to be prepared, in anticipation of the early surrender of Paris, to furnish extraordinary supplies. All the cavalry to-day was ordered to lay in ten days' forage, though the usual marching provender is three days' rations."

The Recent Terrible Fighting.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The *Times'* correspondent telegraphs that last night's cannonade against the Germans in the south and west of Paris was a feint to distract attention from a serious sortie on the Saxons and Wurtemburgers. A terrible battle has been going on since noon, and was still raging at 6 o'clock.

The army of the Loire is retiring from its position. The number and position of the forces are uncertain. Seventeen hundred prisoners have been taken.

The Army of the North.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 30.—The French army in the north has abandoned the project of joining the Army of the Loire, and is retiring on Lille without even holding Arras.

Women Elected for School Officers in London.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—From partial returns received for the School Board of London, it is shown that Miss Garrett is chosen to represent the Marylebone district by 47,000; Professor Huxley, next by 13,000. Five others are chosen by 8000 to 12,000 votes each. Next to Huxley comes Thoonld, Vicar of St. Pancras; William Grey for Chelsea, and Miss Davis for Greenwich, are probably elected.

Life at Wilhelmshohe—Interviews with Napoleon and Bazaine.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The special correspondent of the New York *Herald* telegraphs as follows from Wilhelmshohe:—

MARSHAL BAZAINE AT HOME.

There has been a tea party at the temporary residence of Marshal Bazaine. Seated in a small, pleasant parlor in his newly-rented dwelling, situated in Carthausen avenue, Bazaine was surrounded by a few intimate friends. After partaking of a cup of tea the conversation turned on the subject of Mexico, past and present.

MEXICO—REMINISCENCES OF THE EXPEDITION.

Marshal Bazaine said the Emperor Maximilian offered me one million of money, with the title of duke. I told his Majesty in the presence of my officers that a Marshal of France could accept such gifts from his own sovereign only.

The house, which is the property of my wife, in Mexico city, was estimated to be worth $160,000. Maximilian offered to purchase it from us for the sum of $160,000, but I declined his proposal, not wishing to accept gifts from him under disguise.

The same house has been confiscated by the Mexican Government since and given to Senor Pepe Rincon, the man who persuaded Lopez to turn traitor to the Emperor Maximilian when we left the country.

Lopez told one of my adjutants that he (Lopez) could realize $20,000 by the sale of his estate in Mexico. He wanted to know from the gentleman if he could support himself in Paris with that sum for any considerable length of time. Receiving a negative reply, he remained in Mexico.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS—PRUSSIAN PLANS AFTER THE CAPITULATION.

A rumor being current here to the effect that as soon as Paris capitulates all the French Generals who are held prisoners by the Prussians will be confined in Wilhelmshohe Castle, under King William. I inquired of Marshal Bazaine yesterday if the allegation was true.

Bazaine replied, "It is quite likely that it is. It means only the reorganizing of the French army, the making of peace, and the 'hushing up of the *canaille* of Paris.'"

EUGENIE.

The report of the intended journey of the Empress Eugenie to France and towards Paris is not contradicted here at Wilhelmshohe. MM. Thelin, the Emperor's treasurer, and Raimbeau have passports made out and ready in order to go to Paris immediately after the surrender of the city.

NAPOLEON RATHER LIKES IT.

I was talking to General Castlenau on Monday. I learn from him that the Emperor has just said, "In order to admire the Prussian style and kind of warfare I have to look at it philosophically and from a great altitude; but, after all, it is admirable."

CHIT-CHAT AT THE EMPEROR'S.

Owing to private arrangements which I had the good fortune to make, I can give you a pretty correct account of what happens daily at the castle here, so far at least as those matters are concerned which come under the observation of persons in the Emperor's suite.

Thus I can tell you that the rumors about the probability of an armistice have caused a great flutter among the imperial party at the castle, which was not allayed until the news of its rejection reached here. The vote of Paris, giving, as it were, the stamp of legality to the Provisional Government, has also caused very unpleasant feeling.

The Emperor has expressed his anguish at the thought of a bombardment of Paris, the reconstruction and beautifying of which he considers as one of the proudest works of his reign.

RECEPTION OF THE MARSHALS.

A remarkable difference has been observed in the degree of heartiness with which Napoleon received the three marshals on their first visit from Cassel. Leboeuf took hold of the outstretched hand of the Emperor, and the generals standing near withdrew, deep dissatisfaction in their countenances. To Bazaine he holds out both hands and all surround the Marshal in eager conversation. Canrobert, at each call he makes, is embraced by the Emperor and everybody welcomes him with smiles. The Emperor's private secretary, M. Pietri, left here to-day on a mission, the object of which is known to nobody. The Emperor has addressed a letter of thanks to King William for having stationed his marshals so conveniently near him. He is said to have intimated a wish that portions of the Imperial Guard also be quartered in the vicinity of Cassel.

MEMBERS OF THE SUITE.

Of the gentlemen forming the suite of Napoleon III, the second ecuyer, M. Raimbeau, is considered the wealthiest. He married the daughter of the late private secretary of the Emperor, M. Mocquard, and has 300,000 francs yearly income. When he saved the life of the Emperor Alexander that sovereign presented to him a million francs, which, however, he instantly returned. A few weeks afterwards the Empress sent Madame Raimbeau a set of jewelry, equal in value. The two next in wealth are Count Reille, estimated at 150,000 francs a year, and the first ecuyer, Count Davillers Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, worth about the same. The other military gentlemen have but a moderate fortune. A few of them are even poor.

Terms of Peace Settled Between King William and Napoleon—The Emperor to Return at the Head of the Imperial Army.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The London *Times* of to-day revives the story that terms of peace have been settled between King William and Emperor Napoleon, by which the latter cedes Strasburg and Metz and returns to France at the head of the imperial army. The *Times* editorially declares the story to be highly probable. The position of the Germans now is so embarrassing as to render Bismarck anxious to escape on any terms.

The Army of the North Retreating Northward—A Complete Rout—The Losses.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 29—Noon.—After the recent battle the Army of the Loire retreated in a disorderly manner towards the north, leaving four guns in their abandoned entrenchments. The retreat continues. The greater part of the French army are completely routed, and they have left 1000 dead and 1600 prisoners, who increase hourly. The German loss is one gun, whose artillerymen and horses were killed, and less than 1000 in killed and wounded, among whom are comparatively few officers.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Cotton dull and drooping; sales of 1500 bales uplands at 16c.; Orleans at 16¼c. Flour firmer; sales of 12,000 barrels State at $4·90@6·20; Ohio at $5·75@6·20; Western at $4·90@6·50; Southern at $5·80@8·25. Wheat quiet and advanced 1c.; sales of 45,000 bushels new spring at $1·34; red Western at $1·43@1·45. Corn dull and heavy; sales of 28,000 bushels old mixed Western at 80c. Oats quiet; sales of 26,000 bushels Ohio at 60@62c.; Western at 60@61c. Beef nominally unchanged. Pork quiet. Lard dull; steam, 12¾@13¾c. Whisky dull at 89c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Stocks quiet. Money 4@5 per cent. Gold, 110¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 107¾; do. 1864, do., 106¾; do. 1865, do. 106¾; do. 1865, new, 109¾; do. 1867, 109¼; do. 1868, 109¾; 10-40s, 106½; Virginia 6s, new, 62½; Missouri 6s, 92¾; Canton Co., 67⅝; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92½; Erie, 24½; Reading, 101¾; Adams Express Co., 64¼; Michigan Central, 120½; Michigan Southern, 93¼; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105½; Chicago and Rock Island, 110¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94¾; Western Union Telegraph, 42¾.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 15½@15¾c.; low middling, 15¼@15¾c. Flour quiet and weak: Howard street superfine, $5@5·50; do. extra, $6@6·50; do. family, $6·75@8·25; City Mills superfine, $5@6·75; do. extra, $6·25@7·25; do. family, $7·75@9·75. Western superfine, $4 75@5·25; do. extra, $5·75@6·25; family, $6·50@7·25. Wheat—choice white, $1·70@1·75; good to prime, $1·40@1 65; prime to choice red, $1·60@1·70; fair to good, $1·25@1·45; common, $1·10@1·20; Ohio and Indiana, $1·33@1·35. Corn—White steady at 70@73c; yellow, dull at 77@78c. Oats steady at 51@52c. Rye quiet at 75@85c. Mess Pork dull at $23. Bacon quiet; clear rib 17@17½c; hams, 20c. Lard quiet at 14@½. Whisky steady at 90c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

True Bills.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

The Grand Jury this morning presented the following true bills:—

The United States vs. John Dorian. Charge of executing a fraudulent distiller's bond for $14,000.

United States vs. Michael McBride. Charge of fraudulent personation at the last election.

United States vs. William Dowling, alias "Noodles." Charge of false personation.

Judge Cadwalader thanked the grand jurors for their services, and discharged them from further attendance.

Election Fraud.

The case tried to-day was that of the United States vs. Frank Lee, charged with fraudulently registering and attempting to register at the last election, at which a member of Congress was to be voted for, the prosecution being instituted under the act of Congress of May 31, 1870. The evidence was direct that on and prior to September 16 he was registered at the First division of the Sixth ward, as residing at No. 5 La Grange place, and did not dwell there; that in the Sixth division of the Sixth ward he was registered as from No. 207 Cherry street, and did not live there; and that in the Second division of the same ward he offered to register as from No. 126 S. Water street, but was refused.

The defense offered no evidence, and all questions of law being reserved, the case went to the jury on the evidence presented by the Government. Counsel for the prisoner could only say:—"Gentlemen of the jury, the facts are before you, and if there is any reason to doubt the defendant's guilt, you must acquit."

Judge Cadwalader:—"Gentlemen of the Jury, I see no reason to doubt either the facts or the law of the case, but if you have any doubt give the benefit of it to the prisoner."

It is almost needless to say the jury did not acquit.

The Boehm Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Peirce and Paxson.

The trial of George Blakely for the murder of George F. Boehm, at Baldwin's locomotive works, in September last, was resumed to-day. The defense alleged that when the prisoner followed the deceased into the hammer-room the latter turned and dealt him a heavy blow and was about following it up with other violence, when the prisoner struck him in self-defense; that Boehm was drunk, wild, and savage, and a very powerful, dangerous man. The case is yet on trial.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	110¾	11·30 A. M.	110¾
10·20 "	110¾	12·00 M.	110¾
11·00 "	110¾	12·30 P. M.	110¾

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113¾; 5-20s of 1862, 107¾@107¾; do. 1864, 106¾@107; do. 1865, 106½@107; do., July, 1865, 109¾@109¾; do., July, 1867, 109¾@109¾; do. July, 1868, 109¾@109¾; 10-40, 106¼@106¾; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 110¾@111. Gold, 110¾@110¾.

—The future prosperity of Omaha, it is expected, will be seriously impeded through a lack of farms in the environs of the city.

—During the whole period from 1790 to 1870 there has been a gain of 62,526 in the population of Providence, R. I.

—At the request of the Mayor and Common Council of Baltimore the census of that city will be retaken to-day by the Police Commissioners.

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

British Ministerial Crisis

Parliament to be Convened.

Approaching Surrender of Paris.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Payment of Railroad Warrants.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM EUROPE.

The Excitement in Paris Over the Approaching Surrender.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—(Special to D. C. Wharton Smith & Co.)—The excitement on the Exchange on rumors that Paris is to be surrendered is considerable, and the report is generally credited. Prussia is known to desire peace.

The British Cabinet Crisis.

The Cabinet is in extraordinary session, discussing the Russian question. Granville remains firm, and declares that Gortschakoff's note admits of no concession. It is reported that the Ministry will resign and Parliament be convened.

Dissolution of the Ministry Inevitable.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—(Special to N. Y. *Telegram.*)—The Cabinet complications thicken upon us and a dissolution of the Ministry seems inevitable. The expectation that it would keep together until Parliament assembled weakens every hour, and the resignation of several of the prominent members will probably be announced before the day is over.

Granville remains immovable in his determination as to the basis of a Congress, and Gortschakoff's note will not admit of this concession. Not for many years has the Government of England been in so critical a situation, and the greatest anxiety is everywhere visible on the faces of the governing classes.

The *Times* suggests an immediate summoning of Parliament.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Refusal of the Treasury to Cash Railway Warrants.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Erroneous statements having been made about the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in refusing to cash warrants for the Pacific Railroad Company, the Secretary to-day caused the following to be made public:—The question whether the Treasury Department can reserve for interest due from railroads to which subsidies of bonds have been granted the entire amount payable for mails and transportation, has been submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Attorney-General. Pending the decision of that question, payments to railroads for such services are delayed at the Treasury.

A Wholesome Order.

The Secretary of War has issued an order that hereafter fifty dollars will be charged against the pay of any enlisted man who shall lose, through carelessness, or dispose of any breech-loading musket of the Sharpe or Remington pattern.

Members of Congress.

There is already in the city a quorum of members of Congress, a large number of whom called upon the President to-day to pay their respects.

The President's Message.

The President talks quite freely to Senators about the leading points in his message. It appears that the prominent topic relates to foreign affairs. With regard to the war between France and Prussia the message will merely allude to it without indicating any feeling on either side. He will sustain the course of Mr. Washburne, Minister to Paris.

The Debt Statement.

The debt statement to be issued to-day will show a reduction of seven millions.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The Fishery Troubles—Trial Before the Admiralty Court.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The following is a special despatch to the Boston *Advertiser*:—

CHARLOTTETOWN, Prince Edward's Island, Nov. 30.—The cases of John Howe, Edward Moor, John Welch, and Michael McCarthy were disposed of in court to-day. They, with five others who escaped when the vessel was recaptured, had rescued the Clara F. Friend from the Marshals of the Admiralty Court at midnight on the 24th. Three men on guard at the time made resistance, but helped to get the vessel under way under compulsion.

They now allege that outside the harbor they got into a boat and came back, having been promised a present if they would leave the boat safe at the wharf. The vessel then went to Port Hood for supplies, and in going through the "Gut" of course met the Plover, and was retaken. The charges against the parties in the Police Court were of assault, riot, and rescue of the vessel. The charge of riot had to be withdrawn, and the evidence of assault and rescue was very weak.

The case which they tried to make against the men for stealing the cargo signally failed. E. Palmer, Queen's counsel, and Wm. McLeod denounced the attempt to subdivide the offense as harsh and oppressive against strangers. All the parties were committed until the January term of the Supreme Court, but were discharged on bail, which was at once given by the owner in $2000 for himself, and two sureties in $1000 each, and the men in $200 each and sureties of $100.

The bungling of the Crown officers was in favor of the accused. Though not approving the act, nearly all wished that the vessel would get off. Mr. Friend speaks in very complimentary terms of the kindness of the captain of the Plover.

FROM NEW YORK.

Railway accident.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—An accident occurred at Kingston, on the Hudson River Railroad, this morning, by which a locomotive and four express cars were wrecked, and the bunkers and platforms of passenger cars broken. No one was hurt. The accident was caused by a watchman being asleep and leaving the switch wrongly placed. The train was running slowly at the time. The trains are now running regularly.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1870.

There is less activity in financial circles than for several preceding days, but sufficient demand to give employment to the funds available at the bank counters. Stock loans monopolized most of the business transacted this morning, but there is less flurry and excitement at the board, and prices are not quite so firm. Money is quite easy, and freely offered both on call and discounts. Rates are without change.

The gold market continues active and weak, some of the sales being quoted as low as 110½. The undertone is decidedly weak and apparently irresistible. Sales opened in New York at 110¾, and closed at about 110¾.

In Government bonds there is rather less doing, though prices on the whole are steady. The sympathy of the market is with the course of gold.

Local stocks continue very active, and prices are generally firm. Pennsylvania 6s of the 2d series sold at 105. City 6s, new, at 99¾, ex int.

Reading Railroad was rather quiet, with sales at 50 94@51, the latter b. o. Pennsylvania was in good demand and higher. Sales at 60@60¾. Minehill sold at 52; Lehigh Valley at 59¾@60; and Catawissa preferred at 37¾. 47 was bid for North Pennsylvania, and 2 ¾ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Canal shares there was some activity in Lehigh, with sales at 33¾@33¾.

In Bank shares there were sales of Mechanics' at 31¾, and Girard at 60.

The balance of the list was quiet but firm.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$3950 Pa 6s, 2 se..ls.	103	10 sh Reading R...	51
$1500 do	105	50 do.....	50 94
$1000 Read R 7s....	104⅜	37 do.....	51
$2000 Wilm & R R 7s	91	200 do ..b60.	51 1-16
$3000 City 6s N.Is. cAp..	99¼	21 sh Leh V R....	59¾
$1000 N Pa 6s.....	100¾	16 do.....ls.	59¾
$2000 Phil & E 7s..c.	89	35 do...s5wn.	59¾
$2000 Am Gold.....	110¼	100 do.....s5.	59¾
10 sh Mech Bk..ls.	21¾	16 do.....	59¾
45 sh Penna RR...	60¾	10 do.....	60
200 do..120wn.	60¾	110 sh Leh Nav..s5.	33¼
9 do.....c.	60¾	100 do.....	33¼
13 do.....	60¾	100 do.....b5.	33¾
400 do.....ls.	60¾	100 do.....b30.	33¾
25 do.....c.	60¾	100 do.....	33¾
44 do.....	60¾	100 do.....b30.	33¾
50 do.....c.	60¾	100 do.....b5.	33¾
200 do.....	60¾	300 do .....ls.	33¾
100 do.....b60.	60¾	100 sh Cata Prf.....	37¾
70 sh Girard Bk..ls.	60	50 sh Dalzell Oil..	¾
44 sh Minehill...ls.	52		

—We are furnished, by the politeness of Hon. James Pollock, Director, with the following statement of the coinage of the U. S. Mint for the month of November, 1870:—

	Value.
Gold deposits	$763,341·12
Silver deposits and purchases	228,066·76
Total deposits	$991,407·88

COINAGE EXECUTED.

GOLD.

Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles	19,650	$393,000·00
Fine Bars	....	20,458·06
Total	19,650	$413,458·06

SILVER.

Dollars	87,550	$87,550·00
Half-dollars	75,150	37,575·00
Quarter Dollars	150	37·00
Dimes	150	15·00
Half Dimes	150	7·50
Three-cent Pieces	150	4·50
Fine Bars	....	42,325·63
Total	163,300	$167,514·63

NICKEL.

Five-cent Pieces	890,000	$44,500·00
Three-cent Pieces	260,000	7,800·00
Total	1,560,000	$52,300·00

BRONZE.

One-cent Pieces	1,330,000	$13,300·00
Two-cent Pieces	230,000	4,600·00
Total	1,560,000	$17,900·00

RECAPITULATION.

Gold Coinage	19,650	$393,000·00
Gold Bars	....	20,458·06
Silver Coinage	163,300	125,189·60
Silver Bars	....	42,325·63
Base Coinage	1,710,000	70,300·00
Total No. of Pieces	1,892,950	$651,172·69

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Dec. 1.—The Flour market is dull but prices are well sustained. There is very little demand for shipment, and the operations of the home consumers are confined to their immediate wants; about 1200 bbls sold, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·62½; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $5·75@6; Minnesota do. do. at $6@6·50; Pennsylvania do. do. within the same range; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·25@7, and fancy brands at $7·25@8, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5·12½. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

There is no spirit in the Wheat market, but we continue former quotations. Sales of 2000 bushels at $1·40@1·42 for Indiana red; $1·35@1·38 for Ohio and Pennsylvania do.; and $1·55@1·60 for white. Rye is held at 92@95c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in fair request and prices favor buyers. Sales of old yellow at 89@89c. and new do. at 75@79c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Pennsylvania and Western at 55@55c. In Barley we notice a sale of 1500 bushels two-rowed New York at 80c. No sales were reported in Barley Malt.

Cloverseed is in active demand at full prices. Sales of 600 bushels at 10½c. ₰ lb. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at $2.

Whisky is lower; 250 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 90c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Dec. 1. — Arrived, steamship Weser, from Hamburg.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....DECEMBER 1

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....39 | 11 A. M.....49 | 2 P. M.....52

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship John Patton, Hill, Antwerp, Workman & Co.
Steamer A. C. Simers, Davis, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Carr, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Sewell, Dukes, 1 day from Indian River, with lumber to John L. Redner.
Schr Susan McDevitt, McDevitt, from Washington, D. C.
Schr George S. Reppller, Brooks, do.
Schr Sarah Mills, Baker, from New Bedford.
Schr L. P. Pharo, Henderson, from New York.
Schr A. D. Huddell, Loud, from Boston.
Schr J. A. Garrison, Smith, from Bridgeport.
Schr Oliver Ames, Frame, from Providence.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde &

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE EAST.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Eastern question, that has been slumbering during fourteen years, under the musty parchment of a treaty, has suddenly arisen and put the statesmen of old Europe on the *qui vive*. Those who were instrumental in framing the treaty in 1856 did not foresee that they were only patching up the old difficulty and that this traditional carbuncle of Europe would open anew. And yet they might have foreseen it. For the last fourteen years Russia has been smarting under the humiliating conditions which were then imposed upon her, and she now openly declares that she will tolerate them no longer. She will not abate a jot of her demands. The second note addressed by Prince Gortschakoff to the British Cabinet may be considered more conciliatory in its terms, but is in substance only the reiteration of the first. The statesmen of England may cudgel their brains for a peaceful adjustment of this vexed question, but there are only two ways in which it can be solved—by war or by yielding to the demands of Russia. In adopting the latter course England will tacitly acknowledge that the blood and treasure poured out during the Crimean war were spent in vain.

In England the general aspect was more pacific. There was an improved feeling on 'Change, that delicate barometer of British sentiment and opinion. The London newspapers treated the subject more or less pointedly in their morning issues. A leading city journal, which is supposed to speak under official inspiration at critical moments in the history of Great Britain, asserted conspicuously in the name and behalf of the English people, that, "desiring the maintenance of peace, we stand on the maintenance of peace guarantees and the repudiation altogether of the claim to supersede the obligations of the treaty of 1856." The principle involved here, if it should be adopted by the Cabinet in Downing street, would restore the original cause of difficulty and danger. This state of affairs can scarcely occur, however, if we are to believe another London paper, which alleged that it had an official statement to the effect that "Russia has decided to withdraw her demand and submit her proposition to the decision of the conference." Here we have "the conference" spoken of as a fixed fact. If this important meeting should be held we are to presume that peace will be preserved, as Russia will either gain her object or be forced to submit—for the present, at least—to the solemn arbitration of her national peers, delivered in friendly council.

From the guarded statements of the Russian Minister in this country during the interview with a *Herald* reporter we understand that Russia seeks no territorial aggrandizement, but will remain firm in her rejection of that clause of the treaty which keeps her war vessels from entering the Black Sea; and she has five hundred thousand good reasons ready to back her demands. In the face of these events it is well for us to examine whether the interests of our country are involved in the East. There are American statesmen who hold that the United States are not concerned in any of the political questions that have set the Old World in commotion. They say that the Monroe doctrine should be our line of conduct. The doctrine of complete non-interference was well suited to the time at which it was proclaimed. The United States were then a second-rate power. Out of the late struggle we have arisen a great, regenerated nation, and now occupy a commanding position in the world. For all practical purposes of communication we have been brought within a few hours of Constantinople, and are daily creating new interests for ourselves in the East. Our immense resources, our industry and the late inventions of science have raised this country to a position of grandeur.

There is an old maxim that says, "*Noblesse oblige*," and it may be affirmed with equal justice, Grandeur obliges. Those statesmen who think that we have no political interests in the Old World are behind their age; for during the last few years the foreign element has been steadily flowing to our shores, and its influence has made itself felt in the framing of our foreign policy.

Another thought presses itself upon the attention of our Government. In case of a war between this country and England—and such an emergency may arise if we take into account the late utterances of General Butler—Russia can render us effective assistance. She can deal a deadly blow to the most cherished interests of England by barring her passage to the East.

There is another consideration—a moral one—which our administration will do well not to forget. Of all the European powers Russia was the only one that evinced a sincere sympathy for our cause during the late war. If the Cabinet of St. Petersburg had followed the seductive advice of the Emperor Napoleon, in order to bring about a formidable coalition against this country, the South might have been able to constitute herself into an independent State. It is a notorious fact that the Emperor Alexander repelled these insidious proposals. He did even more; for at the most critical moment of our struggle he sent a fleet into our waters in order to attest, by the presence of the imperial flag, the sympathies of his government for the people of this country. But, say Machiavelli and his followers, gratitude should not be the line of conduct in political actions. We believe that this doctrine is as false as it is hackneyed. Gratitude in public and private life is not only a virtue, but a matter of sound policy, and States, as well as individuals, acquire credit if they stick to their friends. A firm in Wall street would bring disgrace upon itself if, in a critical moment, it should desert its business friends. Does not the moral of this also apply to the firm of Grant & Company in their political relations to the firm of Alexander & Co. at the present crisis of affairs? We do not think England will declare war against Russia without the assistance of a Continental power. The author of an article in the last number of the *Edinburgh Review*—and who is presumed to be no less a person than Mr. Gladstone himself—admits that large armies are necessary for carrying on offensive warfare. We shall quote his statement:—"While everything combines to make us safe, everything also combines to make us harmless. To judge from recent experience, the relative share of maritime force in aggressive warfare is dwindling, and we are an essentially, incurably, maritime power. All the sea does for us as defenders of our own shores it would impartially do against us when we proceed to attack the shores of others."

In the Baltic Cronstadt is more inaccessible to hostile fleets than ever. Russia has fifty iron-clads, and the forts which defend the entrance of the river Neva are impregnable. A British fleet venturing into these waters would expose itself to destruction. In the Black Sea the English might bombard Odessa, Kertch, and a few other ports of minor importance; but, on the whole, they would incur a heavier loss than they could inflict.

The only power which could be the ally of England is Austria. Is it probable that Francis Joseph will risk a second Sadowa and the dismemberment of the Austrian empire? At the first demonstration of hostility a Russian army of five hundred thousand men is in readiness to bear down upon Vienna. On the other hand, Russia has repeatedly declared that she has no designs upon any part of the Turkish territory. She states that the liberty of the Black Sea is vital to her interests as a first rate power. She wants nothing more and will be satisfied with nothing less. Public opinion will recognize the justice of her demands. No one can deny that the treaty of 1856 has been repeatedly violated, and the clause concerning the Black Sea is in contravention of the grand principle of the liberty of the seas. In view of the foregoing arguments and facts the present administration should lend its moral support to the cause of Russia, and thus discharge the debt of gratitude we owe that power.

A PATRIOT UNDER A CLOUD.

From the N. Y. Times.

The world has rarely had the good fortune to possess a great General who was equally apt with the pen and with the sword. Still more rarely has it seen one who used his literary talent in giving to posterity a plain, unvarnished tale of his own campaigns. Alexander the Great, Hannibal, and Napoleon left the records of their triumphs to be sifted and arranged by succeeding historians. Washington and General Grant will live chiefly in the pages of more or less competent biographers. To this general rule there is, however, in ancient times the very notable exception of Julius Cæsar, and in our own day the equally remarkable one of General John O'Neill. With the Commentaries of the great Roman will hereafter rank the "official report on the attempt to invade Canada" by the "President of the Fenian Brotherhood." The schoolboy of the future may not, improbably, be as familiar with the opening phrase, "Since I last had the honor to address you," as with the well-known piece of Latinity, "The whole of Gaul is divided into three parts."

We leave it to more ingenious chroniclers to establish a parallel between the ancient and the modern military autobiographer. There are, to be sure, such points of coincidence as the following:—Cæsar was the general of an actual Roman republic; O'Neill was the general of a possible Irish one; Cæsar had a good many enemies in the Roman Senate; so had O'Neill in the Fenian one; Cæsar "came, saw, and conquered;" O'Neill went, saw, and—was arrested. Believing, however, that a hypercritical public might fail to see the strict appositeness of such analogies, we commend them to the attention of the future historian, who will address a more impartial audience. General O'Neill shows, it must be confessed, a very slender amount of respect for the chroniclers of the passing time. Even the select band of reporters who comforted the ill-starred commander with the assurance that his name would not sustain "one iota of blemish," are only approved to the extent of having furnished narratives "in the main correct." Outside of these, the General finds nothing save lies and misrepresentation. The representative of one New York journal is credibly stated to have "made good time to the rear," while another, who was probably demoralized by being assigned to investigate the Sunday mysteries of the "palatial stables," "was so gloriously drunk that he and his note-book had to be picked up from the roadside that afternoon, by the Sheriff of Chittenden county." If he had been spending the day with Mr. Tweed, he could not have behaved worse.

Seeing that out of materials so furnished history is made, we can hardly wonder that General John O'Neill should, in self-defense, have taken to the writing of his own commentaries. In the calm seclusion of the jail at Burlington, Vt., the gallant leader of the heroic band who fought at Eccles Hill proceeds to narrate the true story of what profane reporters called "the great Fenian fizzle" of May, 1870. Like Malvolio, the General found greatness thrust upon him. He now believes that the Machiavellian leaders of the Brotherhood put him forward as a scape-goat to bear the odium of certain failure. When he undertook the job, however, he felt certain of success. As to its justice or expediency he had no misgivings. His patriotic creed is comprehensively summed up in the formula that steel is the certain cure for Irish grievances. He joined the Fenian organization because it promised a fight, and he went to Canada because it was the only opening that offered for fighting. The direct invasion of Ireland, while England remained at peace, he believed to be wholly impracticable, but Canada, "once gained, would serve as an excellent base of operations against the enemy." With this lucid and eminently satisfactory programme, General O'Neill took the field. A plan of campaign was sketched which combines in a striking degree the original and the practicable. The combinations of Von Moltke were not more elaborately framed, and their force would doubtless have been as irresistible if the men had only come up. But what could the most original military genius do under such circumstances as the following, recorded more in sorrow than in anger by the unfortunate commander? The 6 o'clock train from the South arrived bringing, instead of from ten to twelve hundred men promised by Massachusetts, about twenty-five or thirty, "including Colonel H. Sullivan. He and most of the men he had with him would have better served the cause by remaining at home. In lieu of six hundred men promised by Vermont and northeast New York, about eighty or ninety in charge of Major J. J. Monaghan arrived on the train." With such materials as this General O'Neill resolved to make his great attempt, fully believing that once a footing was obtained on Canadian soil, thousands would flock to his standard. It is, however, the first step that costs—and in this case the step was a backward one.

Second only in ingenuity to General O'Neill's "plan of campaign" is his relation of the circumstances attending his arrest. Many interesting points are raised, bearing upon the relative speed of horses and rifle balls, the efficacy of barrels in stopping a running carriage, and such like, which we leave to the treatment of professional critics. The General proves, to his own satisfaction, that he could not have been rescued from the custody of General Foster. Whether he has proved it to the satisfaction of his late comrades or not, is scarcely a question of public importance. The chief point of interest to his late antagonists, of whom the General talks very handsomely, is the "No, emphatically no," with which he answers the question, "Shall another attempt be made to invade Canada?" On this point, at least, we can fairly applaud General O'Neill's good sense, and trust, further, that it may be shared to the full by his impetuous friends and compatriots. But should another attempt be made, we hope Mayor Hall will lead it, arrayed in his well-known green suit.

THE LAW OF RAILWAYS—WHAT ARE THE RIGHTS OF TICKET-HOLDERS?

From the N. Y. Sun.

A case has just been tried in the English Court of Exchequer, before Baron Martin and a jury, which is of much interest to the very large number of persons who hold season tickets on our railways. The law of railways in England has grown up at the same time with that in the United States, and similar questions have arisen in both countries. The decisions of the courts of the State of New York in this branch of the law are regarded by the British courts with great respect, and frequently are referred to and followed by them. The fact that in these cases the tribunals of one country not seldom look to the courts of the other for precedents and for guidance, makes the case to which we refer more interesting and important to us.

It is entitled "Buckmaster against the Great Eastern Railway Company," and was tried on November 10. The plaintiff was a miller at Framlingham, in Suffolk, and the holder of a season ticket issued by the company, by which they contracted to convey him by any of their trains running between Framlingham and London. In the course of his business it was necessary for the plaintiff frequently to attend the London corn market. The company advertised an early train to start from Framlingham at 6·45 A. M., and one morning last autumn the plaintiff went down to the station to go to the market by this train.

But it so happened that on this particular morning the fireman was lazy. At a quarter to seven the fire in the engine was so low that there was no steam, and of course the train could not start. Although of apparently little present consequence to the officers of the road at Framlingham, this delay was no slight matter to Mr. Buckmaster, and so he informed them. Nothing was done to forward the train, however, and the station-master brusquely told Mr. Buckmaster in answer to his complaints that if he wanted to go on he must pay for a special train. This he agreed to do, and a special train was ordered and took him to London at an expense of nearly two hundred dollars. But he reached the city too late for the market, and thereby incurred a loss of fifty dollars. The suit was brought to recover these two amounts—that paid for the special train, and the loss consequent upon the delay.

When the plaintiff's case had been proved, the counsel for the defendant submitted that no cause of action against the company had been shown. He argued that the contract between the parties was expressed on the season ticket, the terms of which were that it was issued subject to the rules and regulations of the company for the time being, and that the time-tables expressly stated that while every exertion would be made to secure punctuality, the arrival and departure of trains at the time therein stated would not be guaranteed, nor would the company hold themselves responsible for any delay or its consequnces arising out of accident or other causes. He argued also that the company were not in any event liable for the damages caused by loss of market.

On these points the Judge decided against the railway. In charging the jury, he said that no action would lie against the company for the mere discontinuance of any particular train. That, however, was not this case. Here the defendant's servant had been guilty of the grossest negligence, in consequence of which there was an entire failure to forward an advertised train. No accident whatever had occurred; and it could not even be said that the company had used their best efforts to send on the train. On the contrary, they had done nothing of the kind. As to the damages, he thought the plaintiff ought to recover the pecuniary loss which he suffered through losing the market, in addition to the cost of the special train.

The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for both amounts in full. After the verdict, Baron Martin said he was surprised that the company had not sooner repaid to the plaintiff the amount which they charged him for the special train.

GEN. SHERMAN'S REBUKE OF GRANT.

From the N. Y. World.

General Sherman has done well in rebuking, in his official report, the systematic use of the standing army by the Republican party in aid of the civil power, or rather its own political power, but the rule he recommends for the future is faulty. He says the Federal military "should only be employed as a *posse comitatus* duly summoned by the United States *Marshal*, and acting in his personal presence." Doubtless General Sherman foresees that the constant use of the army, as Grant has used it, as an instrument of coercion in elections North, South, East, and West, will arouse a spirit of aversion towards it which it will not be easy to allay. But the difficulty with his plan of reform is that he evidently contemplates the further use of the military in aid of the executive as contradistinguished from the judicial power, for he not only places the force under charge of the Marshal, but permits him to call it forth. That is wrong, as General Sherman would have seen had he been better instructed in the British constitutional and political history of this particular subject during the last 150 years. In that country it has long been settled that it is in aid of the magistrate—the judicial, not executive power—that the military can be used. There are but two British statutes—one 14 Car. II (amended George III), and the other 22 Car. II—authorizing the use of soldiers of the regular army to aid the executive, in the former case to collect customs and in the latter to suppress conventicles. If he will turn to the opinion given by the then Attorney-General, Lord Raymond, in 1721, wherein the legality under the common law of using troops in aid of civil power was first carefully considered, General Sherman will see that the conclusion was that the army "should not at all interpose in any of these things, but at such times as they shall be desired by the civil magistrate." The form of warrants issued by the King or Secretary at War from 1716 to 1735, directed to the troops when calling on them for aid, is most instructive. The orders to the military in nearly all cases were in the negative—directing them not to repel force with force unless the civil magistrate should find it necessary and give the orders. In every case the magistrate was made responsible for wrongful or mistaken action. In Great Britain to this day there is no statutory provision in respect to using the regular army in aid of the civil power. The primary responsibility is with the judicial power, and repeatedly have the British law officers advised that the judge cannot order the military or anybody else to assist in the preservation of the public peace unless personally present. And for the military force the request of the magistrate must be passed upon not merely by a military officer like the commander-in-chief, but by a minister responsible to Parliament. General Sherman ought to be familiar with the Queen's regulations of 1868 for the army when aiding the civil power, in which (article 914) it is directed that no officer is to go with troops to aid "in the suppression of riot, or maintenance of the public peace, or the execution of the law, except upon the requisition of a magistrate in writing," etc. The infinite detail of these regulations shows political liberty in England hems in and restrains the standing army. The underlying idea is that there must be imminent danger of a riot or insurrection to justify the presence of the army, and even then the judicial power is *alone* to pass upon the exigency of the situation and direct the troops. It is preservation of the general peace, not the victory of political party, which in England will justify use of bayonets and bullets in time of peace. Therefore it is on the advice of a judicial officer—supposed to be above the clamor of the hour—that the British Secretary of State for War would order out the troops. General Sherman has done well as far as he has gone, but he needs to drink deeper at the fountain sources of civil and personal liberty.

It is evident, too, that General Sherman is uninformed or misinformed as to the nature of the office of marshal. Unlike a sheriff, he has no common law functions or duties. As Federal courts have no jurisdiction of common law officers, so Federal marshals have no common law powers. A marshal is, by statute of 1789, to execute lawful precepts directed to him by the court, and in the execution of that duty can command all necessary assistance. He is not, however, as is a sheriff, a preserver of the public peace in whose hands should be placed the Federal army to maintain good order within jurisdiction of a State. That is the duty of the authorities of that State. And if General Sherman will carefully study the legislation of Congress in 1795 he will find that it is the militia of the States and not the regular army upon which the President is to rely mainly in case of riot or insurrection. It is a significant fact that it is in enforcement of the neutrality laws under the act of 1818, and latterly in controlling elections under the act of 1870, that the President is empowered to use the standing army.

A NEGRO CANDIDATE.

From the Harrisburg Patriot.

The radical list of candidates for State Senator in the First district has been increased by a negro who longs to distinguish himself in the legislative halls of Pennsylvania. To the names of Morris, Moran, Lyndall, Tittermary, and a dozen of others must be added that of Octavius V. Cato. If there be anything in a name, and there is certainly nothing in his color, that prevents him from being a radical candidate, he is just the man for State Senator. The radicals in that body have great need of a statesman of the stern Roman virtues of a Cato. In the resolutions presenting Mister Cato, the colored suffragans of the First district intimate that they will no longer be hewers of wood and drawers of water. By this they do not mean that they will cease to chop wood, tote water, dump coal, black boots, and do other chores for their white fellow-citizens of Philadelphia. It is a figure of speech by which they convey the hint that they will not be used merely to vote the radical ticket, but must have their full share of the honors and emoluments of office. This is Congo gratitude towards those who have bestowed the boon of the ballot. The glorious privileges of suffrage conveyed by the fifteenth amendment are contemptuously described in the figurative language of South street as the hewing of wood and drawing of water. The negroes of the First district basely fly in the faces of their white brethren and demand the nomination for State Senator. If this does not fill the heart of every radical patriot within the bounds of that district with disgust we have utterly failed to comprehend the nature of the animal. That the negroes of Philadelphia, to whom the ballot was given that they might swell the party vote, should insist on holding the offices into the bargain is more than the good temper of the politician of the radical persuasion in that city can be expected to bear. But he will soon discover that he must grin and bear it.

In South Carolina and other portions of the reconstructed South the negroes have pretty nigh ceased to hew wood and draw water in the political camp of their allies. A negro Secretary of State, three negro members of Congress, and negroes in numerous other public positions, show their understanding of the fifteenth amendment in South Carolina. This was not the programme of the carpet-baggers, who expected a life estate in the offices of that State by means of negro votes. In their disgust at negro ingratitude and white supercilliousness, many of them are now leaving that country for that country's good. Candor compels the admission that the blacks who have been elected to office in South Carolina are the superiors of their carpet-bag rivals. Far be it from us, however, to institute a comparison between Octavius Vespasianus Cato and his intelligent and distinguished white competitors for the radical nomination for Senator in the First district of Philadelphia.

The eyes of the country are now fixed on the First district. Here is an opportunity for the radicals of Philadelphia to give a signal test of the sincerity of their convictions. If negroes are good enough for voters, let the radicals show that they are good enough also to represent Philadelphia in the State Legislature. There should be no wriggling in the Loyal League on Broad street. The members of that political association clamored loudly for the ratification of the fifteenth amendment in this State. They sent representatives to the capital who violated their official oaths and trampled on the Constitution of the Commonwealth by voting for the ratification. The mutilated Constitution stands to-day with the word white written all over it, as a monument of the perfidy and obsequiousness of the representatives of the people of Pennsylvania. But that is past. The revolution has been effected by fraud, but it is none the less a revolution. It has all the virtue and validity of the solemn and deliberate decree of the people.

Let the white radicals of Philadelphia accept the situation with the best grace. A negro demands, as proof of their sincerity, a seat in the Senate of Pennsylvania under an amendment which was ratified against the will of the people. The claim of the negroes for recognition at the hands of the Broad Street Leaguers should be fully met. There should be no cheating round the board. Let William B. Mann keep his trained repeaters away from the delegate elections. He should not be allowed to defraud the poor negro. One of the radical candidates for the nomination is the grandson of the great and patriotic financier of the American Revolution. But if the Leaguers are true to their principles they will set him aside for a candidate of more ancient lineage, and Robert Morris will have to stand back for Octavius Vespasianus Cato, who was probably the descendant of an Abyssinian captive who was dragged at the chariot wheels of a Roman consul.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

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TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
Sold by all Druggists.
A. M. WILSON, Proprietor,
S 2 10m NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBURG BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 116 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17 9

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
TOWER CLOCKS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND
S 2 1y] SILVER WARE,
Second floor of No. 632 CHESNUT Street,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.
LOOKING GLASSES,
Strictly our own manufacture, and of warranted workmanship, at the lowest prices.
ALL THE NEW CHROMOS of Europe and America.
SWISS RUSTIC GOODS, Invoices opened to-day.
Sole Agency for the ROGERS GROUPS.
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, open, free at all times.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

COAL.
ANTHRACITE COAL,
Per Ton of 2240 Lbs., Delivered.
LEHIGH—Furnace, $7 50; Stove, $7·75; Nut, $6 50.
SCHUYLKILL—Furnace, $6 50; Stove, $6·75; Nut, $5·25.
SHAMOKIN—Grate, $6·75; Stove, $7; Nut, $5.
EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Yard corner TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [8 20 rptf
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street.

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street, 724 SANSOM " 10 12 tf

$4·75 FOR A LONG TON OF NUT COAL, at EASTWICK & BROTHER'S Coal Yard, TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 8 20 rpsf

STEAMED OYSTERS!
HALF PECK FOR 25 CENTS.
Large Stews and Panned.....25 cents
Saddle Rock Roast.....50 "
The Finest Quality of Salt and Fresh Oysters in the shell.
TRIPE AND OYSTERS,
BROILED OYSTERS,
FRIED OYSTERS
Especial attention given to STEAMED OYSTERS
J. L. LEACH,
OYSTER PLANTER AND DEALER,
N. E. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT Streets.
Eating bar supplied with all the delicacies of the season. 9 22 thstuf

HATS AND CAPS.
WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp5

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY! DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 14 ctf

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the delivery of 203,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in each of the Navy-Yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., will be received at this Bureau until the sixth (6th) day of December next.

These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Live Oak," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offers may be for one or both yards, but must be for the whole quantity in each yard, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a guarantee.

Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, twenty-five (25) per centum will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is satisfactorily completed.

In all the deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult and crooked pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the 25 per centum as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such difficult portions be delivered. The remaining 75 per centum, or other proportion of each bill, when approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the yard, will be paid by such purchasing paymaster as the contractor may designate within thirty (30) days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in such case, the contractor, and his sureties, will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the total amount therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The 203,000 cubic feet to be delivered in each yard will be in the following proportions:—Say 33,000 cubic feet of pieces suitable for stems, sternposts, deadwoods, aprons, sternpost knees, keelsons, and hooks, all siding from 17 to 20 inches, and the hook siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions in which they enter into the construction of a ship of war; conforming substantially in shape, length, and character with those heretofore received, with frames of corresponding siding, the moulds of which can be seen at any navy yard; 130,000 cubic feet of the siding of 13 and 15 inches, in about equal quantities of each, and 10,000 cubic feet of a siding of 12 inches; all these pieces being in length from 13 to 17 feet, with a natural and fair curve of from 12 to 30 inches or more in that length, and one-half the number of pieces to have from the mean to the greatest crook. Also 30,000 cubic feet of timber siding 43 and 15 inches, in length from 17 to 20 feet.

All to be sided straight and fair, and rough-hewed, the moulding way to show a face of not less than two-thirds the siding, the wane being deducted in the measurement.

The timber to be cut from trees growing within 30 miles of the sea, of which satisfactory evidence will be required, and to be delivered in the respective yards at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, and to the entire approval of the Commandant of the yard.

The whole quantity to be delivered within two years from the date of the contract.

Satisfactory evidence must be presented with each proposal that the parties either have the timber or are acquainted with the subject, and have the facility to procure it.

In addition to the above, separate "Sealed Proposals" will be received at the same time, on the same terms and conditions and similarly endorsed, from persons having the timber on hand already cut, for the delivery in each of the navy yards at Charlestown and Brooklyn, of from 3 to 50,000 cubic feet of Live-oak, the principal pieces siding 14 to 17 inches, the remaining portion 12 and 13 inches; the principal pieces and crooked timber being in the same proportion to the quantity offered as that specified in the first case, with the same lengths and crooks.

The whole amount contracted for in this case must be delivered on or before the 1st February, 1871.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids for any timber under this advertisement if considered not to the interest of the Government to accept them, and to require satisfactory evidence that bids are *bona fide* in all respects, and are made by responsible persons

FORM OF OFFER,
(*Which, if from a firm, must be signed by all the members.*)

I (or we), of ———, in the State of ——— hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the United States Navy Yard at ———, ——— thousand cubic feet of Live-oak timber, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the date of November 5, 1870, viz.:—

..... cubic feet, suitable for principal pieces, at $——— per foot..... $.....
..... cubic feet, curved timber, at $——— per foot..... .....
..... cubic feet timber, at $——— per ft. .....
..... Total quantity. Total value.. .....

(*The total value to be likewise written in full.*)

Should *my* (*or our*) offer be accepted, *I* (*or we*) request to be addressed at ———, and the contract sent to the Purchasing Paymaster of the Naval Station at ——— for signature and certificate.

Date ——.
[Signature), A. B.
C. D.
Witness:
———.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned ——— ———, of ———, in the State of ———, and ———, of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of ——— ——— is accepted, *he* (*or they*) will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, or by the Paymaster of the Naval Station designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

Date ———.
[Signatures] C. D.
E. F.
Witness:
———.

Each of the guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which the parties are assessed. 11 7 law4w

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the President of the Commission, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street, until December 31, 1870, for the following materials and labor:—

1. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foundations, etc., per cubic yard.
2. For concrete foundtions, per cubic foot.
3. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walls.
4. For hard bricks per thousand, delivered at Broad and Market street during the year 1871.
5. For undressed granite per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
6. For undressed marble per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
7. For rolled iron beams (several sizes), per lineal yard of given weight.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

Further information can be obtained by applying to the President of the Board, or to the Architect, John McArthur, Jr., at his office, No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

By order of the Commission.
JOHN RICE, President.
CHAS. R. ROBERTS, Secretary. 11 5

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK, NO. 224 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, November 28, 1870.

Proposals, in writing, for the exclusive privilege of running Park Carriages, during the year 1871, within the limits of Fairmount Park, will be received at this office until DECEMBER 6, 1870, at 10 A. M. Specifications may be seen at this office.

By order of the Committee on Superintendence and Police.

DAVID F. FOLEY,
11 29 tuths3t Secretary Park Commission.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Joint Special Committee of Councils to consider the bill to exempt the meadow lands in the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh wards from taxation, met in the Clerk's room yesterday afternoon, but deferred action till they have visited the district. The farmers and landowners have expended $38,000 on the banks, and ask to be relieved of taxes for three years, to enable them to put the ground in order.

—Last evening, at half-past five o'clock, George Armbruster, a resident of Norristown, had one foot cut off by a train at Ninth and Columbia avenue. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital. The injured man died last evening at the hospital, and the Coroner was notified.

—The Republican members of Select and Common Councils for 1871 met yesterday in joint caucus, and made the following nominations:—Chief Commissioner of Highways, Mahlon H. Dickinson; Assistants, Hiram Horter and William Rittenhouse; Chief Engineer of the Water Department, Frederick Graeff; Commissioner of City Property, Jonathan H. Pugh.

—The alarm of fire yesterday afternoon, about 6 o'clock, was occasioned by the burning of some material in the basement of the market house at Sixteenth and Market streets. There was stored there a large quantity of produce, valued at about $10,000, the principal owners of which were Messrs. Bascom, Woodward, Warwick, Ulmer, Ward & Donelson, and Chambers. The fire was supposed to have been accidental, and as far as ascertained there was no insurance on the property destroyed.

—At noon yesterday, a meeting of the South Street Bridge Commission was held in the office of Chief Engineer and Surveyor Kucass, in the Survey Department building, Fifth street, below Walnut. The business transacted was of a routine character. It was stated that thus far the sum of $75,000 has been expended by the Commission, while the appropriation of $775,000 made by Councils will be required in the construction of the proposed new bridge. Until recently, work on the bridge has been pushed forward rapidly. The abutment on the west bank is finished, and the foundations for the piers have been laid. Now the Commission has encountered a difficulty with the railroads crossing at South street, on the west bank of the Schuylkill. It seems that, in order to conform with the grade of the Almshouse property, it is necessary to build the approach to the bridge over the railroad tracks, five in number, one belonging to the Media road, three to the Junction road, and one to the Pennsylvania Extension road, covering 180 feet of ground. The objection lies in building piers to meet the wishes of the respective roads, and at the present time the commission is engazed in devising a plan whereby the difficulty may be overcome.

—A meeting of the Joint Special Committee of Councils, Port Wardens, Chamber of Commerce, and Board of Trade was held yesterday with reference to the Horse Shoe shoals. The Coast Survey Department is to be petitioned for a map of the ground.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 110⅞.

—The political troubles in Alabama continue.

—California is now being visited by copious falls of rain.

—General Beauregard sailed from New York for France yesterday.

—The retaking of the census of New York city commences to day.

—A great many families from Mexico are moving into Arizona Territory.

—The Macon and Augusta Railroad of Georgia has just been completed.

—Congressman Morrell has decided not to contest the election of Mr. Myers.

—Hon. Isaiah Blood, a State Senator of New York, died yesterday at Saratoga.

—The National Association of Base Ball Players assembled in New York yesterday.

—The new German Masonic Temple, in Allegheny City, Pa., was dedicated yesterday.

—Two hundred workmen were discharged yesterday from the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard.

—Nothing has yet been done in the matter of the consolidation of revenue districts in Pennsylvania.

—The Army of the Tennessee will hold its next meeting at Cincinnati on the 6th and 7th of next April.

—Collector Murphy, of New York, has caused a great change in the custom cartage system of that city.

—News from the far West is that a general Indian uprising is anticipated to occur early next spring.

—Several chaplains have applied to the War Department with a view to retirement under the recent law.

—The Governor elect of Missouri, on Tuesday night, gave forth his opinion as to future political movements in the country.

—All the members of the Ways and Means Committee are in Washington except Messrs. Kelley, Brooks, and Hooper.

—A severe storm prevailed off Wilmington, N. C., yesterday, and fears were entertained that great damage would ensue to vessels.

—Secretaries Fish and Boutwell were in consultation for an hour yesterday in relation it is rumored, to the purchase of Cuba from Spain.

—On Tuesday night, William McGowan, an old and respected citizen of Knoxville, Ill., committed suicide by hanging himself in the court-house of that town.

—The working of both the English Atlantic cables is interrupted, and notice is given that for the present messages will not be received for any part of Europe. A steamer is at the point of interruption—about 65 miles from Heart's Content—and it is expected that the fault will soon be repaired. The French cable, while it transmits westward with facility, is unable to transmit eastward, except with great difficulty.

ST. ANDREW'S.

Col. A. L. Snowden's Address at the Anniversary of the Society last Evening.

The proceedings of the 123d anniversary of the St. Andrew's Society, held last evening, will be found on our eighth page. Among the speeches delivered was one by Col. A. Louden Snowden, in response to the toast to "Poets, Poetry, and Songs." Col. Snowden spoke in his usual happy vein as follows:—

The mere mention of the sentiment just read in our hearing stimulates the imagination, quickens the blood, and fills all our hearts with the most delightful emotions. Old age and youth alike bow before the majesty of song, and acknowledge the power of true poetic genius.

Of our own number there are those whose whitening locks mark them as past the heyday and summer of their lives, yet whose eyes brighten and whose whole being seems inspired as by a supernatural power when some song of the long ago is sung or some poetic inspiration repeated in their hearing.

From the earliest recorded time down through the weary ages, wherever there have been enlightened minds, pure thought, or noble sentiment, there poetry has held a place and been acknowledged as a power. Whether it be the "sweet singer of Israel," wearing the purple of royalty, or the wandering Troubadour, chanting through the mountains, they alike commanded the hearts of the people.

Granting that a poet have mental culture, refined feelings, knowledge of men and things, imagination, passion, and power of expression, there still remain two essentials without which there can be no enduring popularity or power. The first of these is that all poetic thought and utterance must be pure and elevated in its inspiration and teaching. "Men, taken in the aggregate, judge rightly even though they act wrongly. This is fully verified in the history of poetry, since no work essentially immoral has ever maintained an enduring popularity." Splendid as were the mental endowments of Aristophanes and Pucelle, the immorality and witty licentiousness contained in their writings have long since condemned them to obscurity. This is the unvarying verdict of the present upon the past, and the future will give no greater immunity to immoral teachings than does the present.

The second essential is simplicity in thought and language. He is the greatest of all poets who sways most minds and touches most hearts; whose words are understood in the palace and the hamlet; whose melodious numbers enchant the hearts of the refined and educated and move to their profoundest depths the emotions of the humblest cottager. Of such were Homer, Shakespeare, and Burns, who, although widely differing in mental capacity, culture, and in the bent of their genius, yet all "held the glass true to nature." Writing in different eras of the world's history, in different tongues, and on a diversity of subjects, yet the writings of all have been, and will continue to be, read, cherished, and loved by all classes and conditions. This is the highest encomium that posterity can render to mortal, and is only bestowed upon the most illustrious of the sons of men.

The most ancient of all poetry of which we have any record is that of the Hebrews. "It stands apart from all the rest in its solitary grandeur," exciting our admiration and commanding our wonder. Living under a government ordained by God, surrounded by the daily evidences of Divine interposition, walking as a people under the very shadow of their Creator, no wonder that their great lyric poets, inspired "from on high," lit their lamps from celestial fires, and "flung them all burning with the oil of heaven upon this sin-cursed earth."

We next come in the course of history to the poetry of Greece, which is the fountain from whose classic waters modern literature has drawn aliment and inspiration. Full of beauties, rich in thought, and wonderful in power as it is, it still lacks the sublimity that distinguishes Hebrew poetry. The Greek mind, under the domination of a materialistic mythology, beautified and ennobled all that was of the earth; but it lacked the sublime inspiration of an ever-present Jehovah that filled the mind and heart of the Hebrew poet, and that gave to his song its divine melody. Before Homer lived the *art* of poetry was cultivated among the Greeks. Her minstrels—how sweetly no modern ears will ever know—and yet they did sing, and in no ignoble numbers, we may justly conclude, since they were the forerunners of the great poet of the ages—he upon whose brow the kingly crown was early placed, and who in the long march of the centuries has had no follower whom the voice of mankind hailed as his rival. He stands in the poetic world like a grand pyramid in the waste of years, whose antiquity is venerable and undefined, and whose future promises to be as enduring as its origin is unmarked and its present is sublime. Hesiod and Sappho, with imagery the most gorgeous, passion the most fervent, and tenderness unexcelled; and yet when Homer's voice is heard, their harps are hushed in the swelling beauties of his grander melodies. But alas for Greece and for the world, the genius of her sons was wasted in the licentious luxury of the times. In the midst of her corruption and lost liberties poetic inspiration found a grave.

Another nation, rude in manners and in culture when Greece was refined and cultivated, took up the mantle as it fell from her unworthy shoulders, and for centuries not only gave laws and civil polity, but in literature, in arts, in arms, governed the world. In Rome's earlier days, and in her ruder times, she contented herself by translating the heroic songs of the vanquished Greeks. But as she advanced in education and refinement to that exalted place she ultimately occupied, she was not wanting in sons whose genius, if not equal to Homer's, has left their indelible impress upon their own and succeeding times. Especially during the Augustan period, when peace and power went hand in hand, was Rome blessed with great poets whose inspired songs have illustrated the brightest pages of her history and bequeathed to mankind a classic literature ennobling and valuable beyond price. Then Juvenal wrote and Horace and Virgil left their precious legacies to future generations.

From the decline and fall of the Roman empire, through seven long centuries of gloom and darkness, not a single poetic star of any magnitude arose to shed its light upon this rayless night of the "Dark Ages."

It was not until the thirteenth century that the gloom gave way before the refulgent splendor of Dante's great original genius. He stands as "the father of the Italian language and poetry." His "Divine Comedy" is the first great work "which graces the literature of modern Europe." Time will not permit me to dwell upon his excellencies as they deserve. I should speak of his originality, the power of his imagination, the splendor of his diction, the intensity and passion of his great soul that pervaded all his writings; but I must hasten on. Following him comes Petrarch, the founder of the lyric school of Italian poetry; then come Ariosto, Tassoni, and Tasso, who wrote "Jerusalem Delivered," which is so full of beauty, tenderness, and purity of thought.

Spain, although prolific in ballads, presents, with but one or two exceptions, no great poet that arrests our attention or commands our admiration. Cervantes was more of a prose writer than poet. This is very remarkable, as the Spanish language in many respects seems peculiarly adapted as a vehicle for poetic thought. Marked throughout by strong traces of the oriental, it is wasted in pomposity and exaggeration.

If we except the reign of Louis XIV, France has given but few names to history that will stand the test of time. Scattered through her literature we encounter the names of La Fontaine, Boileau, Rousseau, Voltaire, and Lamartine, but greater than them all, Beranger. He was the Burns of France. With great originality and power he touched the hearts of all classes of society. A distinguished writer speaking of him says:—"Strong in his Napoleonic tendencies and faith, he kept alive among the people of France the grand memories of the empire; and to his ballads and soul-stirring ditties more than to any other cause may be attributed the re-establishment of the Corsican dynasty. No poet since the beginning of the world has exercised such a power over the destiny of a nation."

Many great names adorn the literature of Germany. The world is, however, much more indebted to her for scientific research and metaphysical attainments than for poetic productions, and yet it is difficult to find in the literature of any other nation more illustrious names than those of Schiller and Goethe.

And now, gentlemen, I come to speak, in the order of history, of English and Scottish poetry—last on the list, but first in our affections. As I stand before the open door of this temple of inspired genius, I hesitate to enter. Every step we take within we encounter illustrious names, until we are overwhelmed by their numbers and awe struck by the sublime results of their labors. From grand old Chaucer down, what a mighty army of inspired men march before us! Following Chaucer come Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Butler, Dryden, Pope, Addison, Swift, Thomson, Goldsmith, Ramsey, Young, Cowper, Burns, Scott, Byron, Wadsworth, Campbell, Southey, Coleridge, Shelley. I pause not because I have exhausted the list, but fear I may weary your patience. No other language is adorned by such a galaxy of great names. And under no form of government except where civil and religious freedom goes hand in hand with a free press could these wonderful results be produced. In no country, perhaps, has poetry been so immediate and pervading in its influence upon the hearts and minds of the people as in Scotland. Wherever a Scotchman is found to-day, wandering it may be in distant lands, far from kindred and home, would you reach his heart and excite his enthusiasm? you have but to sing for him the songs of his native land.

And well may his heart thrill, for never were tenderer, sweeter songs sung, or nobler sentiments uttered, than have fallen from the lips of Scotia's bards. No other land has produced a poet who, born and nurtured amid the humbler walks of life, has so fully entered into the joys and sorrows of those by whom he was surrounded. Appreciating all their wants, with his heart open in generous love, he poured into their own such a flood of sympathy and tenderness that the humblest cottager, in spite of all his trials and sorrows, felt, and rejoiced as he felt, that "he was a man for a' that." The songs of Burns not only captivated and elevated the peasantry, but, ascending higher, touched common cords of sympathy in all grades of society, until in astonishment the rich, the noble, and the learned bent down to catch the sweet and enchanting melodies, and as they listened their hearts melted and their judgment acknowledged the magical power of his genius. Peasant-born though he was, all ranks and conditions recognized that God had crowned him as "nature's nobleman."

This new land to which we or our fathers before us have come has scarcely yet stretched out her hand to pluck the coveted prize of poetic honors. Her mighty energies have been devoted to cutting down forests, upturning virgin soil, building cities, railroads, highways, and in peopling a continent. When these great and important physical works shall have been accomplished, and she, resting from her mighty labors, shall cultivate the arts, who can predict the power and splendor of her achievements? Having triumphed over all physical obstacles to her power, prosperity, and greatness, with civil and religious freedom and an enlightened free press marching at the van of our civilization, may she not establish new claims to the world's admiration in the inauguration of a new era, in which her poets shall rival, if not excel, those of the first great republics? We may all at least hope that our materialistic tendencies may never obliterate from the minds and hearts of our people a genuine appreciation and love for the true and beautiful in poetry "as sung by our bards and loved by our sages."

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

KING WILLIAM ANNOUNCES THE ENTIRE DEFEAT OF THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—The Queen has received the following despatch from King William:—

TUESDAY, Nov. 29.—Frederick Charles reports the complete defeat of the army of the Loire on Monday, in which the French had the 20th Corps, probably the 18th and portions of the 15th and 16th Corps engaged.

A thousand French were found dead on the field, 4000 wounded, and 1600 prisoners.

General de Paladines is reported wounded.

German loss 1000, among them a few officers.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The *Globe* this afternoon published the announcement of the capitulation of the entire Army of the Loire. The report can be traced to no authentic source. Nothing was known of such an event at the German legation here at 9 o'clock to-night.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—(Special to the New York *World*.)—Letters by balloon from Paris, private letters from Versailles, and despatches from Berlin, all concur in representing that the prospects of the French are extremely gloomy. The Germans in the late engagements with the Army of the Loire lost enormously, still their positions have been maintained. The efforts of Aurelles to advance to the relief of Paris have been foiled. The provisions in Paris are almost exhausted; scarcely a fortnight's supply remains.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 7·05 | MOON SETS..... 0·45
SUN SETS..... 4·34 | HIGH WATER..... 9·04

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOSEPH C. GRUBB, E. A. SOUDER, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Alaska	Aspinwall	New York	Nov.	2
Guiding Star	Antwerp	New York	Nov.	3
Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	8
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	12
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	12
Siberia	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Nov.	15
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	15
France	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	16
Hammonia	Hamburg	New York	Nov.	16
Pereire	Brest	New York	Nov.	19
Holland	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	19
China	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	19
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York v. H.	Nov.	19

FOR EUROPE.

Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	3
Main	New York	Bremen	Dec.	3
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	2
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	3
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	3
India	New York	Glasgow	Dec.	3
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	7
Wyoming	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	7
Pereire	New York	Havre	Dec.	10
C. of Washton.	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	10
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Dec.	10
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Dec.	10
France	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	10
America	New York	Bremen	Dec.	10
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Dec.	13
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	14
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	17
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Dec.	17
Italy	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	17

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Geo. Washt'n	New York	New Orleans	Dec. 3
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Dec. 3
J.W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Dec. 3
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Dec. 13

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, New Orleans via Havana, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company.
Steamship Com. H. A. Adams, Temple, New York, Chas. Haslam & Co.
Steamship Aries, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig E. F. Dunbar, Nichols, fm Georgetown, S. C., with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Schr M. E. Gahan, Fountain, from Jacksonville, with lumber to Collins & Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Louie F. Smith, Crie, from Boston, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr Ettie Hall, Maxson, 1 day fm Frederica, Del., with wood to W. T. Conquest.

BELOW.

Bark Lola, from Montevideo via Charleston.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 30.—Eleven barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.
Wenona, with shooks, for Philadelphia.
Albemarle, with ore, for Bridgeton.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 30.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
S. A. Tanner, Ellen, Late and Early, Peter Tanny, John Disney, S. A. Lewis, M. H. Webber, Carrie Cole, T. Parker, A. C. Conde, M. Reppiier, and J. J. Wolcott, all with coal, for New York.
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 1.—The Julia, with barley, for New York, will leave to-night.
Zouave with coal, for New York; Campbell, with coal, and C. Moan, with bridge iron, for Baltimore, left last evening.
Rose Ann, with pig iron; Major O'Reilly, with coal; and 11 regular barges, light, for Baltimore, will leave this port this evening. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Dec. 1.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—
Eleven Brothers, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
J. D. Smith, with grain to W. S. Smith & Co.
Gen. Reynolds, with grain to Hoffman & Kennedy.
Fanny, with lumber to McIlvain & Son.
Flora and Ellen, with lumber to Allen & Knight.
H. M. Freed, with lumber to A. J. Geiger.
Sallie and Ann, with poplar wood, for Manayunk.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Foreign and coastwise arrivals for the month of November, 1870, compared with the same period in 1869:—

	1870. For.	Coast.	Total.	1869. For.	Coast.	Tot.
Ships	5	..	5	5	..	5
Steamships	2	..	2	2	..	2
Barks	18	1	19	22	..	22
Brigs	13	8	21	9	10	19
Schooners	6	835	841	11	993	1004
Sloops	..	618	618	..	579	579
Steamers	..	349	349	..	314	314
Barges	..	1361	1361	..	1362	1362
Boats	..	1272	1272	..	932	932
Total	44	4444	4488	49	4190	4239

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Nov. 30—A. M.—The Howard reports bark Ida, Kimball, and brig, Holmes, the latter from Tarragona, passed in last night.
In harbor, bark Elgin, brig Planet, and 12 schrs.
Wind N. Thermometer, 45.
P. M.—In harbor, bark Alice Tainter, from New York for Philadelphia; bark Elgin, and brigs Planet, Cuba, and Velocity, all for Philadelphia; brig Emma Amelia and schr R. E. Peeker for orders, and 17 schooners.
Arrived, steamer Colt, for New York.
Wind N. E. by N. Thermometer, 47.

MEMORANDA.

U. S. steamer Juniata s'd from Havre yesterday.
Br. steamer Cuba, Moodie, for Liverpool, cleared at New York yesterday.
Br. steamer Samaria, from New York for Liverpool, at Queenstown yesterday.
N. G. steamer Ohio, Bosse, from Baltimore, at Bremen 26th ult.
Steamer Morro Castle, Greene, from Havana, at New York yesterday.
Steamer Tyrian, Smith, fm Trieste for New York, passed Gibraltar 27th ult.
Steamer De Soto, Norton, for New York, cleared at New Orleans 25th ult.
Steamer James Adger, for New York, sailed from Charleston yesterday.
Steamer J. S. Green, Vance, hence, at Norfolk 28th ult., and sailed for Richmond.
Steamer Salvor, Herring, hence, at Richmond 28th ult., and sailed again to return.
Steamer Juniata, Hoxie, hence, at New Orleans 26th ult.
Brig W. H. Parks, Lamphier, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 26th ult.
Schr Marietta Tilton, Fritzinger, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Schr Governor Burton, Ludlam, cl'd at Georgetown, D. C., 28th ult. for Fall River.
Schrs H. B. McCauley, from Boston for Philadelphia; Almira Wooley, from Gloucester for do.; and L. & M. Reed, from Boston for Virginia, at Holmes' Hole 29th ult.
Schrs David S. Siner, Huntley, and Wm. B. Mann, Rogers, from New York, at Jacksonville 25th ult.
Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Portland 28th ult.
Schr W. H. Dennis, Leaming, hence, at Boston 29th ult.
Schr Mary G. Farr, Crowell, for New York, sl'd from Bridgeport 28th ult.
Schr Westmoreland, Rice, hence, at Providence 8th ult.
Schr William F. Phelps, Cranmer, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 28th ult.
Schr Philadelphia, Ewens, from Port Richmond, at Stonington 28th ult.
Schr Sarah J. Vaughan, Vaughan, hence, at Richmond 28th ult.
Schrs Samuel C. Hart, Kelley, and Richard Hill, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 28th ult.
Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, for New Haven, cl'd at Bangor 27th ult.
Schrs Ocean Wave, Bryant; Emma M. Fox, Case; J. B. Allen, Case; and Ella H. Barnes, all for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 27th ult.
Schrs Sarah A. Read, Arnold, and Rightaway, Raynor, hence, at Pawtucket 28th ult.
Schrs Telegraph, Baker, from Wellfleet for Philadelphia; George E. Prescott, Buckminster, from Vinalhaven for do.; A. Bartlett, Bartlett, and Alice B. Alley, from Boston for do.; and A. H. Whitmore, Greenlaw, from Deer Isle for Wilmington, Del., at Holmes' Hole 26th ult.
Schrs Joseph Maxfield, May; Admiral, Steelman; and Rhoda Blew, Haley, hence for Boston; and Andrew H. Edwards, Bartlett, and Bessie Morris, Allen, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 27th ult.
Schrs N. H. Skinner, Thrasher, from Taunton; R. S. Doan, Cook, from do.; Abigail Haynes, Smith; and J. S. Weldin, Crowell, from Providence, all for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. 26th ult.

MISCELLANY.

Passengers per steamer Yazoo, Capt. Catharine, cleared yesterday for New Orleans via Havana:—F. R. Shelton and lady; Louis F. Hartman; Mrs. Eliza Hines; Mrs. William Anderson; Miss A. Seamen; Miss E. Seamen; Miss C. R. Kinnier; John B. Beattie; William Gerlash; Dr. E. D. Encourt; Mrs. H. Maloy and 2 children; Joseph L. Hergesheimer; and Peter McKenna.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

KINGSTON, Jam., Nov. 16, 1870.—The Jamaica Government have arranged with the W. I. and Pan Telegraph Company to erect a line of telegraph between the Morant Point Lighthouse, at the extreme east of this island, and the telegraph station at Holland Bay, for the purpose of enabling the approach of vessels to be telegraphed to Kingston, which will be an advantage of some seven hours, and also to enable vessels calling in for orders to communicate with their consignees in Kingston. This will be a very great advantage to the shipping community.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated 1794. JANUARY 1, 1870. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,588
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Waln,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888·24
INCOME FOR 1870,	LOSSES PAID IN 1869,
$810,000.	$144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has NO DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE CO.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1870.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED from November 1, 1869, to October 31, 1870:—

On Marine and Inland Risks	$799,419·36	
On Fire Risks	154,801·20	
		$954,220·56
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1869		502,489·32
		$1,456,709·88

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF as earned from November 1, 1869, to October 31, 1870:—

On Marine and Inland Risks	$880,746·79	
On Fire Risks	151,548·67	
		$1,032,295·46
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc.		152,500·98
		$1,184,796·44

LOSSES, EXPENSES, etc., during the year as above:—

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$515,555·93	
Fire Losses	99,603·08	
Return Premiums	81,921·69	
Reinsurances	40,098·85	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.	50,501·40	
Taxes—United States, State, and Municipal Taxes	63,000·12	
Expenses	24,045·90	
		$875,126·97
		$309,669·47

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1870.

$300,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)		$333,375·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan		214,000·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)		204,162·50
164,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan		168,920·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		20,700·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		25,250·00
25,000 Western Penn. Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. R. R. guarantee)		20,000·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan		18,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan		4,200·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 Shares Stock		15,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 Shares Stock		4,300·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 Shares Stock		4,000·00
261,650 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties		261,650·00
$1,260,150 Par.	Market Value	$1,923,557·50
Cost, $1,264,447 24.		
Real Estate		$56,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made		230,971·27
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company		93,375·47
Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7,950. Estimated value		3,912·00
Cash		142,911·73
		$1 820,727·97

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.
They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1870 certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.
They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1866, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.
By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.
No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividends whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'g
George W. Bernadou,	A. B. Berger, "
William C Houston,	D. T. Morgan, "
H. Frank Robinson,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Ass't Secretary. 11 11 17t

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,733

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,

Joseph E. Schell.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
CASH Assets, October, 1870 581,139·12

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOM

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTE

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1870.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser,* and *Evening Express.* The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record,* and *German Democrat,* of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

THE FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

IT is a matter of very great importance that a sound Republican shou'd succeed to the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Watt, for the Senate as it now stands is a tie, and the election to take place on December 20th will determine whether the Republicans or the Democrats shall have the majority. In this election is involved the choice of a Speaker for the Senate, and consequently the political complexion of the committees to be appointed by him. As the new apportionment not only for State Senators and Representatives but for Congressmen will be made by the Legislature this winter, it is a matter of the first importance that Republican influence should preponderate in the committees, if the State is not to be gerrymandered in such a manner as to give the Democrats an advantage to which they are not entitled. Besides this, there are a great number of important State and local interests at stake that ought to induce the Republicans of the First Senatorial district to select the best man that can be obtained for their candidate, and to put forth all their strength to elect him. The Democrats are fully alive to the importance of the occasion, and they have certainly made a first-class nomination. Their candidate is one who commands the respect and esteem of the best men of all parties, and if the Republicans expect to defeat him they will be obliged to follow the example of their opponents and make a selection that will be certain to secure every Republican vote. In spite of the interests at stake, it will be much better to have a Democrat who is known to be both able and honest returned from the First Senatorial district than some mere jobbing politician who calls himself a Republican merely because he thinks it will pay to do so, and who carries his principles and his conscience in his breeches pockets. Active exertions are now being made by several of this class of men to secure the Republican nomination, and if either of them should do so a Democratic victory may be considered a certainty. One of the individuals, especially, who is working very energetically for the Republican nomination, is as unfit a person to have a voice and vote in the State Senate as could possibly be found within the limits of the city of Philadelphia. He is a political jobber of the very lowest class, and his nomination will be a disgrace to the Republican party, especially beside the one the Democrats have made. It is perfectly useless to talk of party principles if such men as the one alluded to are allowed to become the representatives of Republicanism in the most important public offices. We have now more than enough members of the Legislature of his particular stripe, and it is time that there was a little more honesty and decency in both the Senate and the House of Representative, even if they can only be obtained by the election of Democrats. We do not care to make any direct personal allusions at the present time, but we have said enough to indicate to the men inside politics who we mean, and we now give notice that if the individual in question is nominated we will oppose him from the start, and we will support the Democratic candidate rather than a so-called Republican who would disgrace any political party to which he might attach himself.

The Republican voters of the First Senatorial district should remember that their last chance of getting upon the Registry list will be when the revision is made on next Saturday afternoon, and if they are not registered they should see to the matter at once. The election for delegates to the Republican nominating convention will be held on Tuesday next, and we earnestly exhort all the Republican voters to attend and vote for a man that will do credit to the party and that can be elected in opposition to the strong candidate the Democrats have put up.

COLONEL ROBERT P. DECHERT.

THE Democrats of the First Senatorial district have shown their appreciation of the importance of the political struggle on the 20th instant by nominating, with great unanimity, one of their best men. All personal aspirations and factional divisions have been sunk by that party, and Colonel Robert P. Dechert has been made their standard bearer. He is a gallant soldier, and a gentleman of ability and culture, and of blameless private character. He entered the army as Sergeant-Major of the 29th Pennsylvania Regiment, under Colonel John K. Murphy, on the 1st of July, 1861, and shared the fortunes of our gallant army until July 17, 1865, when the regiment was mustered out of the service. He participated in the campaign of General Banks in the Shenandoah Valley in the spring of 1862, and was at Cedar Mountain, second Bull Run, and all the battles in front of Washington in the disastrous campaign of Pope. He won especial distinction for his gallantry at Antietam, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg, and then was transferred under Hooker to Chattanooga. He became Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of General Slocum, and with him served in the memorable march to Atlanta, and thence to the sea. He was at intervals promoted lieutenant, captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel for "gallantry and other meritorious services," and after the victory over rebellion was complete, Colonel Dechert returned to his profession of the law in his native city. He is at present an Assistant District Attorney under Mr. Sheppard, and by the courteous and faithful discharge of his duties, he has won the respect and confidence of the bar and of the community generally. He is not a politician by trade, and is free from "rings" and all complications which would embarrass him as a Senator.

Such is the nomination made by the Democrats in the close Senatorial district whose decision on the 20th instant is to decide the political power of the Senate, and it is an admonition to the Republicans that they must "do likewise" if they would win. A Democratic candidate with a brilliant record as a soldier, and unobjectionable either as to qualification or character, will demand the best candidate in the Republican party to defeat him. No nominee of any ring or faction can hope to succeed against Colonel Dechert and a united and earnest party supporting him. Let the Republicans be up and doing, for they have a task of no common magnitude before them. They can carry the district, but it can be done only by presenting a man who will deserve the support of the entire party.

THE EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP LINE project has assumed such a practical and promising shape that we trust the proposed meeting of citizens at the Merchants' Exchange on Saturday next will place its speedy success beyond all doubt or peradventure. We understand that four first-class steamships can be built here for $500,000 each, or $2,000,000. Nearly three-fourths of this sum can be raised on $1,500,000 of bonds to be issued by the steamship company, guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. That powerful corporation has also agreed to subscribe $400,000 to the capital stock, and all that our citizens are expected or asked to do is to take $300,000 of the stock of the steamship company. Considering the importance of the object to be achieved, there should be no difficulty whatever in securing the comparatively small subscription which is still required. If our merchants, manufacturers, real estate owners, and business men generally, care a stiver for the long-talked-of steamship line, they will, with the liberal assistance now offered, soon have its vessels plying between Philadelphia and Europe.

A RADICAL HERESY.—The *Age* laments that "the principle of true representation is often forgotten in these days of radical heresies, when Mr. Senator Morton can openly decline a foreign mission, because he thus prevents the people of Indiana from electing a Senator who will truly represent them. The very reason," continues the *Age*, "that would, not many years ago, have constrained an honorable man to resign, now makes Senator Morton withhold his resignation." We do not remember to have read in the history of the country, especially in that of the Democratic party, that a United States Senator ever gave up his seat before the expiration of his term because the party opposed to that which elected him gained control of the legislature of his State in the meantime. If our Democratic neighbor is anxious to see such a high sense of political honor in Senatorial circles, it should advise the resignation of Stockton of New Jersey and Thurman of Ohio.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY have secured control of the State Assembly. Mr. Horatio N. Twombly was the only Republican elected to that body from New York city; but when Tweed, Sweeny & Co. discovered that, if he were suffered to take his seat, the Assembly would be a tie, the county canvassers were ordered to count him out, and count him out they did. As the result, the lower house of the Legislature will stand 65 Democrats to 63 Republicans. This is a small margin for Tammany Hall, but it will doubtless be found to suffice.

IF we are to believe the late cable telegrams the invincible Germans have recently achieved important victories in battles with the French Army of the Loire, and at the same time beaten back a number of sortie parties who vainly endeavored to open a pathway from beleaguered Paris. These struggles indicate that the beginning of the end draws near, and that the threatened starvation of two millions of Frenchmen will soon force the Provisional Government to make a treaty.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

THE report recently issued by the National Commissioner of Education presents a striking and interesting view of the various school systems of the United States. It is gratifying to observe that, if the merits of the respective plans is to be tested by the amount of expenditure per head of the school population, Pennsylvania is nearly at the top of the list, the liberality displayed in our Commonwealth being only exceeded by Nevada, Massachusetts, California, and Connecticut, and as the high cost per head in Nevada and California is evidently caused by sparseness of population, Pennsylvania really stands third among the States which can be fairly compared. We fear, however, that the actual condition of our schools, notwithstanding their relative high rank, is scarcely up to the point indicated by this financial comparison, as some of the Western States make better use of their educational appropriations than Pennsylvania. Despite the great advances in this Commonwealth during the last decade, the failure of the Legislature to establish a comprehensive system has baffled many vigorous efforts for reform and improvement.

If, on the other hand, we contrast the educational condition of Pennsylvania with that of the benighted Southern regions where Democracy and slavery have heretofore reigned, we have abundant cause for self-gratulation. Kentucky, the great citadel of Democracy, spends seventy-three cents per head on the school population, and North Carolina spends forty-eight cents, against an expenditure in this Commonwealth of $7·86.

In nearly the whole South the cause of popular education is on trial, and its fate will depend largely upon the result of the political contests of the day, for the triumph of the old slaveholding aristocracy of that region will, in nine cases out of ten, be fatal to liberal school appropriations. In the South, as in many portions of the North, Democracy and ignorance are twin brothers, and it will be the constant aim of a few highly educated Democratic leaders to keep the masses deeply enshrouded in ignorance.

NOTICES.

YOU CAN BUY
CLOTHING
BETTER AND CHEAPER
OF
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
HALF WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS,
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
THEY WILL NOT BE
UNDERSOLD
UNDER
ANY CIRCUMSTANCES.

IT IS WELL to get clear of a Cold the first week, but it is much safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. Sold by all Druggists.

THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY are selling both their Elastic-Stitch and Improved Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines on very easy terms. Having both stitches, the privilege of exchange is offered if not suited with first choice. Office No. 730 Chesnut street.

No. 47.—EUPHONE.—All who want the elegant EUPHONE-SOLO-STOP, resonant case, Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ, No. 47, for Christmas presents, will please leave their orders with GOULD & FISCHER, No. 923 Chesnut street, at once. The demand is great and supply short. Call and hear them.

NICKEL-PLATED SKATES will be all the rage this winter.

THE PARKINSON CARAMEL DEPOT, No. 1409 Chesnut street.

Song not by Boker.

The Emperor Nap
Was a terrible chap
To govern the "Beautiful Nation!"
Poor Paris he sold,
And out in the cold
He left all the rest of creation!

The belles and the beaux
Must wear their new clothes
Regardless of "*modes de Paris*,"
And Santa Claus, too!
Why! what will *he* do
For the *bon-bons* he once used to carry?

But never despair,
For PARKINSON'S here!
Call on him *often* and *soon!*
Only lay down the pelf, [11 29 3trp
What he can't make himself
He'll import you, express, by BALLOON!

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

NOW OPENING,

English Plated Wares,

Vienna Fancy Goods,

In Great Variety,

At Low Prices.

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,

No. 1124 CHESNUT Street,

11 PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

ALMERIA GRAPES

In the finest order, 35 cents per pound, or 3 pounds for $1·00.

Also, a large assortment of the finest quality of Fruits, Nuts, etc.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

SUCCESSOR TO

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,

9 1 thstuf4p PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

ALL THE WAY FROM

BAFFIN'S BAY

As far as the

ISTHMUS OF PANAMA,

It is now generally admitted that there are

NO CLOTHES

Furnished for the use of mankind for every climate and in all seasons, which are

HALF AS GOOD

As the substantial and elegant garments made at the

GREAT
GREAT
BROWN
BROWN
HALL
HALL

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON.

The combination of every desirable feature in these Clothes commends them to every male citizen of whatsoever nationality or persuasion. If you want good clothes,

CHEAP,

Come and look at the Winter Stock of

ROCKHILL & WILSON

GREAT BROWN HALL,

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

$10 Overcoats,
$15 Overcoats
$20 Overcoats,
$25 Overcoats.

Our $15 Suits are more stylish and better cut and trimmed than any offered elsewhere.

FINE

READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.

JONES'

One-Price

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 604 MARKET STREET.

GEO. W. NIEMANN.

Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

WESTON & BROTHER,

TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment of the most approved styles for

FALL AND WINTER WEAR,

JUST RECEIVED.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Fairchilds' Celebrated Gold Pens, Pocket-books, etc., in great variety.
WM. M. CHRISTY, Stationer,
11 22 tf 1 No. 127 S. THIRD St., below Chesnut.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

JEWELRY ETC.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

Now offer their entire importation of

EUROPEAN NOVELTIES

For the Holidays.

These Goods, freshly arrived from LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, and ROME, many of them entirely new to this city, have been expressly made for their retail sales, in every form of Ornament and Use that Art and Taste can devise, in

Bronze, Marble, Crystal, Porcelain, Gold, Silver, Leather, Ivory, Tortoise Shell,
ETC. ETC.,

And are now ready for the inspection of all who will favor with a visit their

Marble Store,

No. 902 CHESNUT St.

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

11 22 tf4p

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,

Grand, Square and Upright.

ALSO,

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.

Only place in Philadelphia for sale of

Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.

For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply. 9 16 tf

GOULD & FISCHER.

J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT St.
WM. G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH St.

STEINWAY & SONS'

Grand Square and Upright Pianos.

Special attention is called to their new

Patent Upright Pianos,

With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

WAREROOMS,

No. 1006 CHESTNUT STREET,

9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PLATED WARE.

$100,000 WORTH

OF

SILVER-PLATED WARE,

FOR

Christmas and Wedding Presents.

The Largest, Varied and Most Elegant Stock ever offered in this Country.

MEAD & ROBBINS,

N. E. Cor. NINTH and CHESNUT,

10 8 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

KEIM & BIDDLE,

CLOTH HOUSE,

N. W. Corner SECOND and MARKET Streets.

Cloths,	Overcoatings,
Doeskins,	Fancy Coatings,
Cassimeres,	Velveteens,
Vestings,	Corduroys.

KEIM & BIDDLE,

N. W. Corner SECOND and MARKET Streets,

10 1 stuth2m4p PHILADELPHIA.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign Bankers,

DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

DEALERS IN

Government and Railroad Securities,

Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.*, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

DRY GOODS.

LYONS BLACK SILK VELVETS

28-INCH, FROM $10 TO $18,
32-INCH, FROM $16 TO $20.

Black Velvets for Trimming.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

9 24 stuth4p3m PHILADELPHIA.

BLACK SILKS.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT NOW OPEN AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

PERKINS & CO.,

9 South NINTH Street

9 13 tuths3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE D. WISHAM,

No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,

Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of

Dress Goods

To be found in the city, and will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.

Eighth Street Emporium for

Black Silks! Black Silks!

BLACK TAFFETA.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, heavy, $1·50, $1·75, $2.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, wide, $3.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, rich, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3, $3·50, $4, $4·50, $5.
A SPENDID ASSORTMENT OF IRISH POPLINS.
For Bargains call at
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
9 22 ths No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.
Our Motto—*Small Profits and Quick Sales.*

1870.

"At Thornley's"

EVER SINCE 1853

We have been on

Spring Garden Street

And in all the years of the past we have kept steadily in view the interest of our customers in furnishing them

Good Goods at Low Prices.

We have now a splendid stock of

Paisley Shawls,
Broche Shawls,
Blanket Shawls,
Superb Black Silks,
Rich Fashionable Dress Goods,
Kid Gloves, Hdkfs., Skirts, Etc.

Our stock is very large and splendidly assorted, and we have put every article down to the very lowest possible point.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S

Centrally Located Dry Goods Establishment

NORTHEAST CORNER OF

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,

2 2 thstu5 PHILADELPHIA.

1012 CHESNUT STREET. 1012

Great Closing Out Sale,

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOV. 28,

J. M. HAFLEIGH'S

ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING

Silks, Dress Goods,
Linens, Hosiery,
Gloves, White Goods,
Laces and Embroideries,

ALSO,

Ladies' Suits, Sacques and Shawls,

WILL BE SOLD

Without Reserve,

AT GREAT SACRIFICE

FOR CASH,

To Close up his Present Business.

11 29 5trp

237 SOUTH STREET.—VELVETEENS. Black Velveteens, big bargains, 50c. to $2·50. Scarlet Velveteens, splendid quality, cheap. Blue Velveteens, all shades, very cheap. Brown Velveteens, all shades, from Auction. Green Velveteens, and all other shades the ladies may desire, for making up or trimming.
MARKLAND'S, No. 237 SOUTH Street.

237.—LADIES' HATS.—I HAVE BOUGHT AT recent auction sales, 20 cases ladies' Hats, which we will offer you a bargain.
12 1thsm3t MARKLAND'S, No. 237 SOUTH St.

237.—BARGAINS IN SASH RIBBONS, ALL colors, just received from New York auction sales. No. 237 SOUTH Street.

237.—SILK VELVETS, ALL SHADES, CUT TO suit our customers, at low prices.

PLAIN WALL PAPERS

THAT CAN BE WASHED.

JOHN H. LONGSTRETH,

No. 12 NORTH THIRD STREET,

12 1 6t SOLE AGENT.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Mad'lle Nilsson.

The audience at the Academy of Music last evening was not as large as those which greeted Mad'lle Nilsson on her first appearance in this city, but it made up in enthusiasm what it lacked in numbers, and it was evident that other causes than lack of appreciation prevented the house from being crowded. Many persons will pay large prices on the advent of a celebrated singer merely for the sake of gratifying curiosity, but it is impossible that such a *furore* as was created by Mad'lle Nilsson's first concerts could be revived in behalf of the same style of entertainment. Concerts are only partially satisfactory at the best, and the majority of those who have already heard Mad'lle Nilsson are more particularly desirous of hearing her again, not in a few disconnected airs, but in a consecutive work that will enable her to give a fuller exhibition of her powers than she can possibly do in a mere concert programme. The interest of the present series of performances thus far centres in Handel's oratorio of *The Messiah*, which will undoubtedly attract an overflowing audience, and if Mad'lle Nilsson comes up to the expectations that have been formed with regard to her, a large attendance can always be counted upon whenever she shall appear in oratorio or opera, provided the prices of admission are kept within reasonable limits.

Last evening Mad'lle Nilsson's singing of "Una voce poca fa" from the *Barber Seville, of* the "Casta Diva" from *Norma*, and the "Bluet" waltz by Cohen, were heartily enjoyed by those in attendance, and were liberally applauded. For *encores* Mad'lle Nilsson sang a Swedish air and "Old Folks at Home." There has been some ill-natured criticism with regard to the introduction of this melody, which we do not think is deserved. The air is a very beautiful one, without a trace of vulgarity; and its very simplicity is one of its greatest charms. Mad'lle Nilsson shows excellent taste by giving it, and the touchingly beautiful manner in which she expresses the pathos of the words as well as of the melody gives more real pleasure to a very large number of really intelligent people than does her singing of more difficult and ornate compositions.

Miss Cary, Mr. Vieuxtemps, Signor Brignoli, and Signor Verger performed their parts in the programme last evening in a satisfactory manner.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the performance, not excepting the singing of Mad'lle Nilsson, was the appearance of Mad'lle Marie Krebs, a young pianist who made a most decided impression upon the audience as an artist of rare attainments. Mad'lle Krebs is young and of prepossessing appearance, and her playing indicated a very high degree of culture. It is not too much to say that she is one of the finest pianists who have appeared in this city. She has complete command over her instrument, and understands its capabilities thoroughly. Her touch is crisp and firm and her execution brilliant, and at the same time characterized by all the solid qualities that to the best musical culture are of more importance than mere brilliancy. Her playing last night made a most favorable impression, although she, rather unfortunately, did not appear until almost the close of the entertainment, and she at once took a high rank in the estimation of the best judges present as a pianist of extraordinary abilities. Mad'lle Krebs was in some degree indebted for her success to the piano upon which she performed. This was a "concert grand," of Steinway's make, which was brought on from New York expressly for this concert, and it was remarkable for the purity, sweetness, and brilliancy of its tones. With such a noble instrument Mad'lle Krebs had every opportunity to display the finer qualities of her art to the very best advantage.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Handel's oratorio of *The Messiah* will be performed this evening by Mad'lle Nilsson and her troupe, assisted by several other eminent artists, by the Handel and Haydn Society, and by a full orchestra.

There will be a farewell Nilsson matinee on Saturday.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Clarke will personate "Major Wellington De Boots" and "Toodles" this evening.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *A Victim of Circumstances* and the farce of *The Widow's Victim* will be represented this evening.

To-morrow evening Professor Rufus Adams, the distinguished elocutionist, in compliance with the request of many of his friends, will appear as "Shylock," in Shakespeare's comedy of *The Merchant of Venice*.

THE CHESNUT will reopen for the regular season on Monday, December 12, when Mr. E. L. Davenport, with a carefully selected company, will commence a series of first-class performances.

AT THE NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, a fine collection of curiosities is on exhibition from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. The burlesque of *Pocahontas* will be performed this evening.

AT MRS. C. WARNER'S CIRCUS, Tenth and Callowhill streets, the entire troupe of equestrians, acrobats, and other performers will appear this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN Mr. G. W. Jester, Miss Clara Vernon, and a great number of other favorite artists will appear this evening in a variety entertainment.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE burlesques, songs, dances, and Ethiopian comicalities are announced for this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a musical entertainment will be given this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give an exhibition of feats of magic at the Assembly Buildings this evening.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday afternoon.

CITY ITEMS.

No HUMBUG.—
No Humbug.
No Old Stock.
No Old Stock.
No Two Prices Asked.
No Two Prices Asked.
Fair Dealing.
Fair Dealing.
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Thousands Embrace It.
Thousands Embrace It.
At Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.
At Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

WITHOUT SPOT OR SEDIMENT.—Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, has no bad smell, and does not stain the skin. It has no ingredient that subsides in the form of filthy sediment. Consequently, it is not shrouded in darkened bottles. The natural color of the hair, however completely it may have faded out, is invariably reproduced by the Vitalia. Sold by all druggists.

THE BEST AND SUREST REMEDY in the world for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething, is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and by giving quiet sleep to the child, gives rest to the mother. Perfectly safe in all cases.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & CO., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

VALER'S RESTAURANT, No. 929 ARCH STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor.

MARRIED.

MACDONALD—REED.—On the 29th of November, by Rev. L. P. Hornberger, Mr. C. HOWARD REED to Miss MARY E. MACDONALD, both of this city.

MOORE—MARTINO.—On the 10th of September, 1870, by the Rev. W. C. Robinson, No. 252 North Thirteenth street, Mr. J. FRANK MOORE to Miss MARY VICTORINE MARTINO.

TAYLOR—FINLEY.—On the 30th ultimo, by the Rev. Joseph A. Seiss, Mr. WILLIAM G. TAYLOR to Miss MARY M. FINLEY.

DIED.

BOURNONVILLE.—Suddenly, on November 30, 1870, of neuralgia of the heart, KATE S., wife of Dr. A. C. Bournonville.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 516 North Sixth street, on Saturday, Dec. 3d, at 2 o'clock.

BRADLEY.—On the 30th ultimo, Mrs. ROSANNA BRADLEY, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Rosanna Haggerty, No. 1918 Pennsylvania avenue, on Sunday, at 12 o'clock. Funeral services and interment at St. Ann's, Port Richmond.

HARRISON.—On November 30th, 1870, HUGH HARRISON, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 16'3 Bainbridge street, on Saturday morning, Dec. 3d, at 8½ o'clock.

HURST.—On the 28th instant, JACOB M. HURST, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in Bridgeport, Montgomery county, on Friday morning, December 2d, 1870, at half-past 10 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Swedes' Church.

PERKINS.—On the 30th ultimo, Mr. JEREMIAH C. PERKINS, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 305 Pine street, on Friday morning, 2d instant, at 9 o'clock. Services at Swedes' Church, Otsego, below Christian street. Interment at Mount Peace Cemetery.

SHREVE.—At Mount Holly, New Jersey, Nov. 28th, 1870, ALEXANDER R. SHREVE, in the 61st year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, Mill street, Mount Holly, N. J., on Friday, December 2d, at 1½ o'clock, without further notice.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

HON. CHARLES SUMNER
On Friday Evening, December 2.
Subject—"The Duel between France and Germany and its Lessons to Civilization."

JOHN G. SAXE, Dec. 6.
Subject—"Love" (a humorous lecture in verse).

MISS KATE FIELD, Dec. 8.
Subject—"Charles Dickens, Author, Actor, Man."

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Dec. 12.
Subject—"The False Theory."

Admission to each Lecture.....50 cents
Reserved seats.....25 cents extra
Amphitheatre.....25 cents

RESERVED SEATS to ANY of the single lectures for sale at GOULD & FISCHER'S Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the Academy on the evenings of the lectures.

Doors open at 7½. Lecture at 8. 11 30 3t

☞ A MEETING OF CITIZENS REPRESENTING the Commercial, Manufacturing, Industrial, and other interests of the City of Philadelphia, will be held at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE on SATURDAY, December 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of accepting the proposed aid of the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, and adopting promptly such measures as will secure to the City of Philadelphia a first-class Line of American Steamships to ply between this Port and Europe.

A. J. DREXEL,
MATTHEW BAIRD & CO.,
E. HARPER JEFFRIES,
J. O. JAMES,
WILLIAM C. KENT,
ANDREW WHEELER,
A. R. McHENRY,
C. H. CUMMINGS,
HENRY LEWIS,
C. J. HOFFMAN.

Philadelphia, Nov. 29, 1870. 11 30 4t

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 1 2m Treasurer.

☞ THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE AND THE VATICAN COUNCIL.
LECTURE BY
MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP SPALDING,
OF BALTIMORE,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On FRIDAY EVENING, December 9, 1870.
PROCEEDS FOR A CHARITABLE PURPOSE.
Tickets, 50c. Reserved Seats, $1.
For sale at
CATHEDRAL OFFICE, Eighteenth and Summer streets.
COVERT'S NEWS STAND, Continental Hotel.
CUMMISKEY'S, 1037 Chesnut street. (11 26stuth3t
CUNNINGHAM'S, No. 216 South Third street.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDance with the provisions of the Act of Incorporation and the By-Laws adopted for the government of the Company, that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the CITY SEWAGE UTILIZATION COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, Room No. 8, No. 510 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, December 7, 1870, for the purpose of consideration of business of importance to the interests of the corporation, viz., a proposition to place the company in immediate working order. A general attendance of all stockholders is earnestly requested, who will be required to exhibit their certificates of stock for the purpose of registration at that time or previous thereto.

By order of the Board of Directors.
S. J. MEGARGEE, President.
Attest—J. M. HARDING, Secretary pro tempore.
Philadelphia, Nov. 23. 11 26 10t

☞ HE'S ALL RIGHT NOW.—THE YOUNG man who was "Lonely since his mother died" is all right now. His father married the head of a large family of girls. They keep house for him and get their coal of J. C. HANCOCK, Esq., at the northwest corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets. On the coal sold by HANCOCK there is no discount. It is the pure black anthracite delved from the choicest veins of the Lehigh and Schuylkill region. Everybody that deals with HANCOCK is pleased with his mode of doing business. 9 9 3m

☞ THE WAY HE CAME DOWN STAIRS.—A drunkard having fallen down stairs, he repelled all offers to pick him up with:—"Now, you jes lemme 'lone. Wan no slobberin' round me. I allus come down stair that way." There are various ways of doing other things besides coming down stairs, but if you want good coal, well screened and picked, full weight, and at low prices, go to J. C. HANCOCK, at the Northwest corner of Ninth and Master streets. He has the ability and the disposition to please all who patronize him. 9 9 3m

☞ STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS given to Churches, Sunday-schools, and Societies. Engagements may now be made by inquiring of W. MITCHELL M'ALLISTER, Second Story No. 728 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRENCH BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE.

To be held at CONCERT HALL, from December 14 to December 24, CHRISTMAS EVE.

Mme. D'Hervilly, of the Chegaray Institute, has kindly consented to take charge of one of the tables which will represent *La France*, and owing to her occupations, which will prevent her calling in person, she solicits her friends to send their contributions to her residence, No. 1527 Spruce street.

An appeal is generally made to all rich and poor of the United States, and especially to Pennsylvania, to contribute to our Bazaar in behalf of the sufferings in *France*, and to send their donations to any of the ladies who have charge of a table.

Mr. Frank A. Drexel has kindly consented to act as banker for the Society, and all funds will be forwarded by him directly to France as soon as communications are opened.

COMMITTEE.

Miss ADELE PICOT, President, No. 906 Spruce street.
Mrs. A. PICOLET, Vice-President, No. 917 Spruce street.
Mme. P. JACOB, Secretary, No. 935 Spruce street.
Mme. M. LARDET, Treasurer, No. 113 S. Tenth street.

At the last meeting each of the tables received a distinctive name, as follows:—

WASHINGTON.
Miss A. Picot, Mme. A. Picolet, Mrs. Annie Nevins, Mme. P. Jacob, Miss L. Parker, Miss M. Smith.

LA FRANCE.
Mme. D'Hervilly, of the Chegaray Institute, No. 1527 Spruce street; the Misses Ruiz.

LAFAYETTE.
Mrs. Dr. Lippe, No. 1204 Walnut street; Mrs. D'Invilliers, Germantown; Mrs. E. Wain Smith, No. 1902 Pine street; Miss E. Lejambre, No. 927 Pine street.

ROCHAMBEAU.
Mad'lle E. Brazier, No. 611 S. Tenth street; Mad'lle A. La Roche, No. 1330 Pine street; Mme. B. Hart, No. 139 N. Twentieth street; Mrs. McCauley, No. 1507 Walnut street.

WILLIAM PENN.
Mme. M. Lardet, No. 113 S. Tenth street; Mme. M. S. Bezard, No. 214 S. Ninth street.

CITY OF ORLEANS.
Mme. E. Salles, No. 212 S. Ninth street; Miss M. Ave, No. 1736 Sansom street; Miss Tabart.

ALSACE.
Mrs. E. R. Perrot, No. 224 S. Ninth street; Mme. Z. Jollivet, No. 224 S. Ninth street.

LORRAINE.
Mme. Romain, No. 251 S. Ninth street; Mme. Steiner, No. 33 S. Eleventh street; Mme. Bourquart; Mme. Kraft.

BURGUNDY.
Mme. A. Breton, No. 223 S. Ninth street; Mme. Monestier, No. 824 Walnut street; Mme. Paul Girard, No. 246 N. Tenth street; Mrs. Alex. de Morat, No. 246 N. Tenth street.

VERSAILLES.
Mrs. M. Lafitte Johnson, No. 1729 Pine street.

SCANDINAVIA.
Mrs. Campbell, wife of the Swedish Consul.

THE POST OFFICE.
In charge of Mrs. Fanny Warner Bicknell, Marble Terrace, West Philadelphia. 11 26

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
No. 1105 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
November 26, 1870.

At a meeting of the Committee, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:—

That the Registering Officers of the First Senatorial District, consisting of the Republican Judges and Inspectors who served at the general election in October last, and three members of the Division Executive Committee, shall meet at the regular places of holding the elections in said district, or such place as the Registering Officers may select, on SATURDAY, December 3, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of correcting the Registry of Republican voters.

That the Union Republican citizens of the First Senatorial District shall meet in their respective Election Divisions on TUESDAY, December 6, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., at the usual place of holding delegate elections, and elect one Delegate from each Division to a Senatorial Convention, to select a candidate for Senator from said district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. W. W. Watt.

That said Convention shall meet, in accordance with Rule 5, for the government of the Republican party, at JEFFERSON HALL, SIXTH and CHRISTIAN Streets, on WEDNESDAY, December 7, at 10 o'clock A. M.

That the Republican Judges and Inspectors who served at the general election in October last shall conduct said primary election, and where vacancies occur such vacancies shall be filled by the remaining election officers, in conjunction with the members of the Division Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, President.
JOHN MCCULLOUGH, M. C. HONG, Secretaries.
11 28tf

☞ THE LORRAINE VEGETABLE CATHARTIC PILL is far the best Cathartic remedy yet discovered. The most complete success has long attended its use. It never fails to accomplish all that is claimed for it. It produces little or no pain; leaves the organs free from irritation, and never overtaxes or excites the nervous system. In all diseases of the skin, blood, stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys of children, and in many difficulties peculiar to women, it brings prompt relief and certain cure. The best physicians recommend and prescribe it; and no person who once uses it will voluntarily return to any other cathartic. It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
10 6 thstu4 No. 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

☞ HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' PRINTING HOUSE, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, claims to be equal in taste and workmanship to any house in the country. 1t

UNDOUBTEDLY
THE
Cheapest Clothing in the City.

All-wool Suits to Measure, $13·00.
All-wool Suits to Measure, $13·00.
All-wool Suits to Measure, $13·00.
All-wool Suits to Measure, $13·00.
Cheviot Suits to Measure, $15·00.
Cheviot Suits to Measure, $15·00.
Cheviot Suits to Measure, $15·00.
Cheviot Suits to Measure, $15·00.
Bannockburn Suits to Measure, $18·00.
Bannockburn Suits to Measure, $18·00.
Bannockburn Suits to Measure, $18·00.
Bannockburn Suits to Measure, $18·00.

STYLE, FIT, AND WORK GUARANTEED, OR NO SALE.

EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
9 17 stuth3m) PHILADELPHIA.

DYE AND PRINT WORKS.

1819 **ESTABLISHED** 1819
New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND.
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street,
West Side, Philadelphia.
98 DUANE St. and 152 BROADWAY, New York.
166 and 168 PIERREPONT St., Brooklyn.

This old and well-known company, now in the *second half century* of its existence, is prepared, as usual, to *Dye, Cleanse* and *Finish* every variety of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's garments, and Piece Goods in their usual superior manner.

NOTE—These are our only offices. 9 20 tu,th&sm

GLOVES.

LaBelle Kid Glove

BEST $1 25 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA.
Every pair guaranteed, if they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.
Sole Agency—Wholesale and Retail. 9 20 tuthstfr

FINANCIAL.

THE STRONGEST AND BEST-SECURED, AS WELL AS MOST PROFITABLE INVESTMENT NOW OFFERED IN THE MARKET.

7 PER CENT. GOLD
First Mortgage Bonds,

Coupon or Registered, and free of U. S. Tax,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD,

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota R. R. Co.

The small remaining balance of the Loan for sale

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

Interest payable May and November.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, CHARLES L. FROST, } Trustees.

The bonds are issued at $20,000 per mile against the portion only of the line fully completed and equipped.

The greater part of the road is already in operation, and the present earnings are largely in excess of the operating expenses and interest on the bonds. The balance of the work necessary to establish through connections, thereby shortening the distance between St. Paul and Chicago 45 miles, and 90 miles to St. Louis, is rapidly progressing, in time for the movement of the coming grain crops, which, it is estimated, will double the present income of the road.

The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled and richest portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security. A small quantity of the issue only remains unsold, and when the enterprise is completed, which will be this fall, an immediate advance over subscription price may be looked for.

The bonds have fifty years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attached to these bonds cannot fail to cause them, at an early day, to command a market price considerably above par. U. S. Five-twenties at present prices return only 4½ per cent. currency interest, while these bonds pay 9½ per cent., and we regard them to be as safe and fully equal as a security to any Railroad Bond issued; and until they are placed upon the New York Stock Exchange, the rules of which require the road to be completed, we obligate ourselves to rebuy at any time any of these bonds sold by us after this date at the same price as realized by us on their sale.

All marketable securities taken in payment free of commission and express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL Street, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY

TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
BARKER BROS. & CO.,
KURTZ & HOWARD,
BOWEN & FOX,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
PHILADELPHIA,

Of whom pamphlets and information may be obtained. 11 19

GROCERIES, ETC.

"THORNE FARM" CIDER.

JUST RECEIVED, A LOT OF THIS

CELEBRATED
PURE APPLE CIDER.
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
No. 1204 CHESNUT Street,
11 10 thstu2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE ALMERIA GRAPES,

Just received from this day's sale.

FINEST DEHESA LAYER RAISINS, in boxes, halves and quarters.
NEW PAPER SHELL ALMONDS.
SPLENDID NEW CITRON AND LEMON PEEL.
NEW WHITE CLOVER HONEY, in 2 lb. and 4 lb. boxes.

A large assortment of NEW FRUITS, ASPARAGUS, GREEN CORN, FRESH TOMATOES, GREEN PEAS, Etc.

WILLIAM KELLEY,
N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,
11 10 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
Choice White Almeria Grapes,

In one-eighth kegs—own importation.

CHOICE QUALITY OF LADY APPLES,

PRIME HAVANA ORANGES, NEW ALMONDS, RAISINS, WALNUTS, FIGS, PECAN NUTS, Etc. Etc.

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
2 17 thstu Below Chesnut, West Side.

NEW LARGE MACKEREL
LARGE ENGLISH MACKEREL.
NO. 3 AND MESS, STRICTLY CHOICE.
FOUR THOUSAND CASES COLLINS, GEDDES & CO.'S STAR PEACHES YET UNSOLD.
C. P. KNIGHT & BROS.,
11 29 3t* No. 114 S. WHARVES.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

THE VATICAN, No. 1010 CHESNUT STREET.—Statuary, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Pedestals, and elegant articles of taste for the adornment of the parlor, dining-room, library, hall, and boudoir, and for bridal presents, purchased in Europe previous to the war at a great sacrifice, and will now be sold, retail, at correspondingly low prices. We invite an inspection at our spacious store and showrooms, up stairs. The price of all articles marked in plain figures. Goods packed and shipped free of charge. 10 29 2mrp

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN
Combination Button-Hole
AND
SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE, and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

STITCHING, HEMMING, FELLING, TUCKING, CORDING, BRAIDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, AND SEWING ON, OVERSEAMING, EMBROIDERING ON THE EDGE, AND ITS BEAUTIFUL BUTTON-HOLE AND EYE-LET HOLE WORK,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate, and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.

Office and Salesrooms,
No. 1318 CHESNUT Street,
10 29 PHILADELPHIA.

FURS.

1230 CHESNUT STREET. 1230

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

The most costly FURS at the most moderate prices

CHARLES LEWISSON,
FURRIER,
No. 1230 CHESNUT STREET.

RUSSIAN SABLES,
HUDSON BAY SABLES,
CANADA MINK SABLES,
FINE ROYAL ERMINE,
BUENOS AYRES CHINCHILLA,
BLACK AND WHITE ASTRAKHAN,
GREBE, SEAL, SQUIRREL,

And every known FUR in every variety of style made and finished in the most superior manner.

A NOVELTY!—LE GANT MUFF.
SLEIGH ROBES AND GENTS' FURS!
LADIES' FOOT MUFFS AND GLOVES!
10 25 tuths2m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
THE WASHINGTON BUILDING,
THIRD BELOW WALNUT,

50 feet front by 180 feet deep to Bingham's Court,

CONSTRUCTED FOR OFFICES, BUT

Adapted for Manufacturing Purposes,

OR FOR AN

Artisan Building.
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TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

EDUCATIONAL.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 15.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.
For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

FURNACES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
FRED. T. MECKE. H. J. DEAS
H. J. DEAS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Warm Air Furnaces
AND
Cooking Ranges,

Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, Slate Mantels Bath Boilers, Registers and Ventilators.

No. 111 North SEVENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 22 thstu6mrp
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and TWELFTH and CHESNUT and MARKET streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street
PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.
11 15 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
Chandeliers,
Pendants.
Brackets, Etc.
OF NEW DESIGNS.

SALESROOMS,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street.
MANUFACTORY,
S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN
11 1 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
No. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
Have now open a great variety of New Styles in made-up
LACE GOODS.
French Caps
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Black Thread and Guipure Laces.
Hamburg Edgings & Insertings.
Handkerchiefs, very cheap.
Novelties in Neck Ties and Bows.
Ribbons, Fans, & Fancy Articles.
French Muslin and Tarlatan
For Evening Dresses.
Infants' Outfits
10 20 thstu2mrp On hand and made up to order.

NEW STORE.
MRS. F. G. V. CHAMBERS,
Fancy and Staple Trimmings,
ZEPHYR GOODS, ETC.,
No. 224 South ELEVENTH Street.
Pomades, Soaps, Powders, Perfumeries, Hosiery Gloves, Ribbons, Etc. 9 15 ths3mrp

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA,
DICTIONARY, AND GAZETTEER

Is now fast approaching completion. The price for the entire work, unbound, will still remain for a limited time as originally announced, namely, $25. As it has been found advisable to increase the size of the original work about 200 pages beyond the number at first proposed, those who purchase or subscribe NOW will get the benefit of this addition WITHOUT CHARGE, otherwise they will be obliged to pay for the same. This book is a complete and unabridged dictionary of the English language, as good as the best, a Gazetteer of the World, and a more complete, newer, and fresher Encyclopedia than any now in print; the price is lower than that of any other Encyclopedia—and but a little above that charged for an Unabridged Dictionary or a Gazetteer alone—and being the latest and begun and completed within the short space of two years—not drawing through an unlimited number of years, as has always heretofore been the case with works of this magnitude—it must necessarily be by far the newest in point of information, as, for example, the article Napoleon is brought down to his surrender, Prussia to the present war, etc.—and the populations are given either in accordance with recent State Census or that of the General Census of this year, or from other reliable information, and every pains taken to make the information given new and accurate.

10 18 tuth2m} T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher,
Nos. 17 and 19 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FALL STYLES!
FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN,
Made on improved Lasts, insuring Comfort, Beauty and Durability.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
1 18 thstuDtf ABOVE CHESNUT.

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HOWSON'S
OFFICES FOR PROCURING
United States and Foreign
PATENTS,
Forrest Buildings,
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PHILADELPHIA,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
No. 605 SEVENTH STREET,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents. | C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.
Communications should be addressed to the Principal Offices, Philadelphia. 10 4 tuths2m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

JACOB HARLEY,
No. 1320 CHESNUT Street, Phila.
Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-ware, a good assortment at
MODERATE PRICES.
Watches and Jewelry
carefully repaired. 9 15 thstu3mrp

GOSSIP ABOUT SHOW PEOPLE.

In his social relations a performer, like many another great man or woman, is liable to mistakes of head and heart. It is a pretty generally known fact, for instance, that the most famous tenor of our day is so careful of his gloves as to fly into a towering rage with any lady who touches them with more than her finger-tips in the most impassioned duets. And a very celebrated *prima donna*, who takes the world captive as much by the exceeding loveliness of her person and manner as by her wonderful voice, is in the habit of beating her maid abominably two or three times a week. It would, indeed, be an acute analysis which should just determine what it is in the higher walks of music that makes the lives of its votaries so strikingly inharmonious. He or she who has known of an operatic company wherein the four leading persons were on speaking terms with one another, off the stage, has known a remarkable fact in the history of that peculiar class. Of these, and of the dramatic profession proper, I would perhaps have no right to speak here, were it not for the fact that, in my time at least, there was a sort of fraternity among all people who appeared before the foot-lights. I do not know whether the members of cork-opera associate with the better class of actors at this day, but I think they do not. I would venture to assert, however, that among the lower orders of actors, minstrels, and circus-riders, there ever will be such a spirit of Bohemianism—such a touch of hearty, reckless good nature -- as will always make their whole world kin. Jealousy may be set down as the chief failing of the whole race, high or low. I have known men, whose names have made some noise in the world, to measure with straws the comparative sizes of the letters in which they were announced on a poster. But among minstrels, especially, a thorough worldliness and boon companionship enable them generally to be civil to one another, whatsoever their private feelings.

An old showman at last comes to look upon the quiet ways of ordinary life with that same kind of longing, romantic interest with which a certain species of imaginative youth are always looking upon the impossible glory of travelling with a show. A droll sighing for rural pursuits seems to be the most common form taken by the romance of your veteran itinerant. Yet, oddly enough, there is scarce any one whom he holds personally in such ridiculous contempt as he does the honest farmer. The vow which the old sailor in the forecastle is forever making to go to sea no more is rarely remembered over three days on land. And so it is with the cognate ideal which floats in the queer imagination of the old showman. I never knew but three or four who attained anything like the realization of their romantic purpose. Daniel Emmet, the author of many of the best known of the earlier negro melodies, did so far reach the fleeting object of his bucolic ambition as to have a large, well-filled chicken coop in the back yard of a rented house, in the suburbs of a great city. The ladies of the profession are sometimes given to gossip and backbiting in as great a degree at least as are the gentlemen. Jealousy may be as rife on a Mississippi show-boat as is the antechamber of any court in Europe. I have known a *danseuse* to furnish boys with clandestine bouquets to throw on the stage when she appeared; not that she cared at all for the praise or blame of the audience, but that she did care to crush a cleverer rival.

In our company on board the Palace and the Raymond (the famous river show-boats) we had strange contrasts in human nature. It would happen, for instance, that the man who could not sleep without snoring would be placed in the same state-room with the man who could not sleep within hearing of the most distant snore. The man who could not eat pork was seated at table just opposite the man who doted on it. We had one gentleman—the fleshy bass singer already mentioned—who spent all his leisure in catching mocking-birds; and another who passed his spare hours in contriving new and undiscoverable ways of letting these birds escape from the cages. There were on board ladies who had seen more prosperous days, when they were the chief attraction at the theatres of London, Paris, and New York—according to their own stories; other ladies who had never associated with such vulgar people before; other ladies who hoped they would die if they did not leave the company at the very next landing, but never left; and yet other ladies, I am rejoiced to add, who were lovely in nature and deed—kind mothers and faithful wives, whose strength of character and ready cheerfulness tended as far as possible to restore the social equilibrium.

In the course of the long association grotesque friendships sprang up. The man who played the bass drum was the bosom companion of the man who had charge of the machine for making the gas which supplied the two boats. The pretty man of the establishment, he who played the chimes on the top of the museum and the piano in the concert room—at present a popular composer at St. Louis—this young gentlemen, who broke all the hearts of the country girls that came into the show, was the inseparable friend of the pilot, a great, gruff, warm-hearted fellow, who steered the Raymond from the corners of his eyes and swore terribly at snags. The man who dusted down Tam O'Shanter and the twelve Apostles in wax, and had especial care of the stuffed birds, giraffes, and alligators, was on most intimate terms with the cook.

As a general thing the ladies, performers, and crew of our boats were not so quarrelsome as I have seen a set of cabin passengers on a sea voyage between America and Europe, or especially on the three weeks' passage to or from California. When I consider that there were so many of us together in this narrow compass for nearly a year, it seems to me strange indeed that there was not more bad blood excited.

Mme. Olinza was, I believe, the name of the Polish lady who walked on a tight-rope from the floor of one end of the museum up to the roof of the furthest gallery. This kind of perilous ascension and suspension was something new in the country then. It was before the time of Blondin, and Madame used to produce a great sensation. Now it may be interesting to the general leader to learn that this tight-rope walker was one of the most exemplary, domestic little bodies imaginable. She and her husband had a large state-room on the upper deck of the Raymond, and she was always there with her child when released from her public duties. One afternoon the nurse happened to bring the child into the museum, when Mme. Olinza was on the rope, and out of the vast audience that little face was recognized by its fond mother, and her attention was so distracted that she lost her balance, dropped her pole, and fell. Catching the rope with her hands, however, instead to break her fall, she escaped, fortunately, without the least injury; but ever after that her child was kept out of the audience while she was on the rope.—*Vagabond Adventures, by Ralph Keeler.*

THEATRICAL TABLE-TALK.

A popular actor once complained that the Theatrical Fund dinners scarcely received the recognition due to them, considering the interesting events that had now and again taken place at these sociable and cheerful gatherings of the friends and followers of the drama. He might have added that many good stories had been told at the same meetings, told only to live in the memories of the hearers, or to be buried in the columns of newspapers unfamiliar to the bulk of the reading public.

It was at a Theatrical Fund dinner that Charles Mathews spoke of the gentleman who, upon being asked by a friend for the loan of a guinea, briskly replied:—"With pleasure;" but added immediately, to his impecunious friend's disgust:—"Dear me, how unfortunate! I've only one lending sovereign, and it's out!" and Mr. Buckstone recounted how, playing once to a well-filled house at Dumfries, he was astonished at the loudly-expressed appreciation of the occupants of the dress-circle, who were absolutly uproarious in their laughter, and ontdid the gods themselves in applauding—taking every point instantaneously, and welcoming it with noisy acclamations. Gratified beyond measure, the comedian could not refrain from congratulating the Dumfries-manager upon having such an excellent audience, particularly in the boxes. "Yes," said the manager, "they did enjoy themselves amazingly. They are all mad folks. It is the system of the asylum doctor here to amuse his patients in every conceivable manner, and he took pretty nearly all the seats in the dress circle to-night!" The same gentleman is responsible for a story of a clergyman taking a peep behind the scenes of the Haymarket, and after a very short survey at the surroundings exclaiming in a tone of astonished disappointment, "I shall go now; I don't see anything wrong going on; I fancied there was a sort of Saturnalia here every night." It was across a Theatrical Fund dinner-table, too, that perhaps the best story-teller in England told a tale of a cold water love-test and what came of it. An American Captain had as passenger on board his ship a very beautiful young lady, with whom, in the course of a very short voyage, five young gentlemen, also passengers, fell desperately in love. She, liking all the young gentlemen, and liking them all equally well, felt herself placed in a position of some difficulty, and in the emergency applied to the captain for advice. He, being a man of an original turn of mind, suggested that she should jump overboard (he taking care to have a well-manned boat alongside to prevent the possibility of the farce turning into a tragedy), and that she should accept the man who jumped into the sea after her. The lady liked the notion, and one fine morning, when her five admirers were all upon deck, went over the side head-foremost. Four of the five immediately followed her lead. Then said the puzzled damsel to the captain:—"What am I to do now? See how wet they all are!" "Do?" replied the captain; "why take the dry one!" Which she did; and, it is to be hoped, lived happy ever afterward. The relator of this story of the deep has had the rare fortune to obtain popularity in other lands beside his own, to which a Lord Mayor bore the following testimony: "I recollect being in Hamburg some thirty years ago, upon a commercial errand, when, meeting with a gentleman with whom I had some very large transactions, he invited me to breakfast with him. I went. We passed a pleasant hour, and then he proposed a walk. We walked; he seemed strangely restless, and I found I could get him to do anything but attend to business. At last he said: 'My dear friend, you must excuse me; this is the day on which the fifth number of a work by your countrymen Boz comes to Hamburg, and until I get it and read it I can neither talk of business nor anything else.'"

It was at a Theatrical Fund dinner held at Edinburgh that Sir Walter Scott made a clean breast of it, and confessed himself the author of "Waverley"—a circumstance still remembered with pride by those connected with the stage; and which might have gratified even that hater of the "Waverley Novels," the author of "Crotchet Castle," since he must have owned that the time and place were well fitted for the disclosure of the authorship of what he called the "pantomime of literature."—*Chambers' Journal.*

LIFE IN A CHIMNEY.

From a Newfoundland Correspondent.

Perhaps in no other country, not even in the Ireland of to-day, could you find so many instances of people living in extreme poverty, amid wretched surroundings, as in this island. In one of the fishing villages, a short distance from St. Johns, the name of which is Pouch Cove, I met lately with a singular illustration of this extreme of human wretchedness. Here I was informed of a family that for two years had been living literally in a chimney. At once I proceeded to "interview" this primitive household, and found the story quite correct. A chimney built of rough stones, in the rudest style of architecture, served to show where once a cottage had been. The owner, as the readiest means of ejecting the tenant, who had fallen into poverty and failed to pay the rent, adopted the method of some Irish landlords, and pulled down the wooden cottage, leaving the chimneys standing. The tenants were not to be got rid of so cheaply; like ghosts who haunt old ruins, and will not be driven away, they took refuge in the chimney. This was a wide, open one of considerable dimensions, such as may be seen still in some primitive spots, with the hearthstone as fireplace. Fearing, perhaps, that if they effected any improvement on their strange domicile a demand would be made for rent, and that, in case of eviction, no allowance would be made for such "improvement," tenant right not being recognized here, they contented themselves with piling up some loose stones, leaving a small opening covered with an old rug, which served as a door. Here they passed the first winter, having little clothing, as may be supposed, and but scanty supplies of food. How they managed to exist is indeed a mystery, but they took no harm, and enjoyed perfect health. They had one advantage in the abundance of wood for fuel, which could be had for the cutting. Ventilation, by the countless openings that established a thorough draught, must have been perfect enough to satisfy even Miss Florence Nightingale; and to this, no doubt, they owed, in part, their immunity from disease.

The owner of the property, more tender-hearted than some Irish landlords, left them undisturbed; and encouraged by the "fixity of tenure" which they enjoy, I found when I visited them a few days ago that they had erected across the opening of the chimney a sort of rude porch of loose boards and boughs in order to break the force of the Northern blasts. They have now reached the summit of improvement, and are inclined to "rest and be thankful."

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
(SEAL.) Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Hon. the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the Fifth day of December, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing applications for the following Charters of Incorporation, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed, viz.:—

1. The Sons and Daughters of Sheba.
2. Saint Edward's Beneficial Society of Philadelphia.
3. Liberty Council, No. 1, Sons and Daughters of Freedom.
4. The Preston Retreat. Amendment.
5. The City of Penn Building and Loan Association of Philadelphia.
6. The Oxford Mutual Building and Loan Association.
7. The Library Company of Philadelphia. Amendments.
8. Dispensary for Skin Diseases.
9. The Safe Deposit Building and Loan Association.
10. The Popular Loan and Building Association of the City of Philadelphia.
11. Kingsessing Land Association.
12. The Practical Homestead Building and Loan Association.
13. Third Mutual Building Association of Philadelphia.
14. The Penn Mutual Building and Loan Association of Germantown.
15. David H. Schuyler Building and Loan Association.
16. The Aurora Building and Savings Association, No. 1.
17. Anthracite Loan Company.
18. The Penn Square Building and Loan Association.
19. The Philadelphia Artisans' Institute.
20. The Safe Building and Loan Association.
21. The Third New Jerusalem Society of Philadelphia.
22. The Active Building, Saving Fund, and Loan Association of Manayunk. Alterations, amendments, and improvements.
23. The Jefferson Male Beneficial Society of the City of Philadelphia.
24. The William Penn Building Association of Holmesburg.
25. The Tradesmens' Building and Loan Association, No. 3, of Philadelphia.
26. United Building Association.
27. Methodist Episcopal Congregational Church.
28. Robert B. Salter Building Association.
29. The Irving Literary Association.
30. Haverford Cornet Band, No. 1, West Philadelphia.
31. The Surety Building and Loan Association. Amendment.
32. The Combination Building and Loan Association. Amendments.
33. The Combination Building and Loan Association, No. 2.

RICHARD DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.
11 17th8t

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
(SEAL.) Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the "International House Hotel Company" have filed an application for change of name to the "Central Hotel Company," and that the Honorable the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the fifth day of December, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing the said application, and unless exceptions be filed thereto, the same will be allowed.

RICHARD DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.
11 17 th3t

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
(SEAL.) Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the "Big Creek Mining Company of the State of Pennsylvania" have filed an application for change of name to "The Santo Domingo Silver Mining Company," and that the Honorable the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the fifth day of December, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing the said application, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed.

RICHARD DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.
11 17 th3t

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870
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RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4§ No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11§

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.
6 12 12m PHILADELPHIA.

SAXON GREEN
NEVER FADES.
8 1 6m

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

MILITARY GENIUS.

From the London Spectator.

Mr. Helps seems inclined, in one of his recent chapters of Friends in Council, to indorse the well-known opinion of Macaulay, that there is no such thing as military genius, that any person of ability who would devote himself to the subject might make of himself a very good general. All business, he says, should be conducted much on the same principles, and the only special faculty he will allow to generals as distinguished from statesmen, or barristers, or other men of capacity, is "apprehensiveness,"—the faculty, as we understand him, of seizing the points of a situation, as strategists are supposed to seize them. It is an exceedingly comfortable doctrine that, if it is only true, for in that case no country need fear that it will ever be without a general. It has only to train a certain number of able men in the science of war, and then, perhaps by competitive examination, discover the ablest, and it is sure either of victory or of honorable defeat. The idea is especially pleasant to a country like England, which can produce any amount of "capacity," but believes that she has throughout her history had exceptional difficulty in finding a general, and has frequently been reduced to discover one by a process of exhaustion, appointing man after man until some one is found who generally wins the game; but we fear the idea is much too pleasant to be true If history teaches any lesson, it is that great generals, and even good generals, are very exceptional persons, and that generals of the highest class, those who can make armies and then with those armies accomplish historic enterprises, are excessively rare as rare as the founders of creeds or poets of the highest order. We question if England can be certainly affirmed to have produced more than three—Cromwell, Marlborough, and Clive—and the generals of that order of French origin are even fewer, only one of Napoleon's marshals, Massena, being entitled to a place in the list. No system makes them and no school. Some of the greatest generals in history have been kings, never regularly trained to war; and two, at least, Conde and Clive, won victories before they had seen even imitation "service" in time of peace. Napoleon's marshals, indeed, seem to us to supply an almost final answer to Macaulay's paradox. They were all in their way able men, they were all trained in a marvellous school for the work they had to do, and, nevertheless, the distance between them and Napoleon himself was almost immeasurable. Something was in him which was not in them, and that something was, we should imagine, what we are accustomed to describe as military genius. An even better example may perhaps be found in the career of William III. Nobody nowadays denies that the great Dutchman was a man of very high ability, quite as high as that of any statesman not heaven-born, higher probably than that of Cromwell, whose intellect had very narrow and hard limitations. William had a severe training in war, and desired acutely to benefit by it; he had very excellent troops, German, Dutch, and English, and he was as well obeyed as any general ever has been. But he lacked that something, the existence of which Mr. Helps doubts, or for the moment appears to doubt, and for want of it his policy was repeatedly scattered to the winds; he was always beaten, and his name lives without any reputation for military skill. Almost all men who are completely exempt from national prejudice are aware that Wellington, though probably a greater commander for the troops he had to lead than any other general would have been, lacked something which has belonged to leaders of the very first order—would, for example, have accomplished as little with Frenchmen as Von Moltke probably would—required a previously existing condition of society to give his power its fullest play. He however possessed in its highest degree the power which in war seems nearest to military genius—though it is not precisely that genius itself—that of devising the movements which of all others his troops were most competent to execute, so that the national temperament and the work to be accomplished always appeared to be in harmony. Much of the real thought shown in generalship must consist in that, as we English may one day learn in a very unpleasant fashion. If ever an Indian leader heads another mutiny, and has power enough over his followers to make them use the spade effectively, all the white soldiers in India may be expended in the effort to reduce men who, though lacking confidence in the field, will fight like heroes behind any sort of shelter. There is indeed a probability that some mode of warfare would so exactly suit any race not incapable of warfare by nature, that its adoption would make of that race good soldiers—*vide* the whole military history of the Maories—and the instinct which seizes on that mode is, if not military genius, an immense addition to it. It is military statesmanship of the very highest kind.

We should be inclined to question Macaulay's dictum even if applied only to ordinarily good commanders. They must have, at all events, some incommunicable qualities. Very able men may, and do exist, who are entirely devoid of the topographical faculty, who could no more form a decent opinion as to the best position for a certain description of troops to occupy on a battle-field, than Maories could form an opinion as to the best light for a great picture, and without that faculty no man can be a general. Doubtless it is possessed by men of low intellectual power—for example, by nearly all professional huntsmen—but still it is a faculty, and not a knowledge, and absolutely indispensable to success. Napoleon is said to have had it in so transcendant a degree that he could hurry an army across a continent, and keep it throughout its march in a strategic position previously designed; but that power clearly depends upon the other power of so clearly impressing his will upon subordinates as to make doubt or discussion impossible. Many even among great men have not possessed that intensity of volition. Then there have been men, and men of great force, who entirely lack the capacity of rousing capacity in other men; men even whose ability diminishes that of those with whom they are brought in contact, and no such man will ever make a considerable general. We have a notion, which we only put forward as a notion, and not a conviction, that Napoleon III had this strange negative capacity, that contact with him distinctly diminished the natural ability of his agents, and that this was one reason of his marked failure as a leader of amies. Statesmen in his closet became fools, and generals imbeciles, till, as Pelissier said, even a telegraph to his private cabinet was a cause of defeat. Almost everybody knows of such men, whom he reckons perhaps, nevertheless, among his ablest acquaintances, and one such man exists probably in the British Cabinet. No amount of force or ability for business would make such a man a general. Nor is it possible to make a leader in the field out of a man, however competent otherwise, whose mind works very slowly, or who fears responsibility, or, we should be inclined to add, whose mind is so deficient in sympathy that he can never reckon up what his enemy is likely to do. After much reading of his history, we should be inclined to point to that as the secret of most, if not all the defeats, of William III. And above all, no man is a general whose mind is without a certain loneliness, a capacity of being stronger for the absence of advice, or guidance, or control. The better committee-man a man is, the worse general he will probably make, simply because he will have habituated his mind to rely on aid which in war can hardly be forthcoming, a campaign being, like any other work of art, properly a whole, not to be evolved out of any amount of conjoint deliberation. The general must be a man in whom self-dependence acts as a heating, not as a depressing quality—the latter being, we may remark, *en passant*, the special difficulty of all democratic leaders. We suppose we must not speak of the faculty of command—for although the men are often found who are apparently without it, it is probable there is no able man in whom it might not be developed; but clearly leadership is a gift often so independent of all other qualities as to seem an unfair accident, and this gift is indispensable to the general.

The truth we take to be that a general at all above the average "good-officer" kind, must be possessed of a combination of capacities which is extremely unusual, while in the great general there must exist something which fuses that combination into a harmonious whole. What that something is it would be as difficult to define as it is to define genius itself, but we believe that mental *coup d'œil* comes very near to a description of it; that a sort of divination as to the relation of means and ends in war, a divination wholly apart from, yet dependent on, a variety of special faculties is the secret of military genius. This is not "apprehensiveness," but something infinitely larger. Napoleon could tell, as it were, without calculation, by what we have called divination, that the battle depended on possession of that slope, that this corps could take possession, and that from the qualities of the men and the character of his agent in command the probabilities that they would take it were such and such, and this divination was so keen as almost of itself to constitute the will to give it effect. The notion that every chess-player is a political general is either an absurdity or a bit of excusable brag in the worshippers of the game, but the fancy that there is a relation between chess and war has, we imagine, this much of basis. The fusing quality must be there. A man may be a good chess-player and a goose, lacking almost every quality of a good general; but he must have that one, the faculty of divining amidst exceedingly complicated data the course which will reconcile means and ends. This is not, of itself, generalship, but that, we suspect, is the power by which the general utilizes all other and equally indispensable capacities.

APPALLING ACCIDENT.

Fearful Boiler Explosion—The Killed and Wounded—Miraculous Escape of a Family.

From the Anderson (Ind.) Herald, Nov. 18.

Where Main street crosses the Bellefontaine Railroad, Charles T. Doxey a few weeks ago erected a large factory for the purpose of manufacturing barrel headings. The establishment has been running about five weeks. Mr. Doxey found it necessary to run the establishment both during the day and the night. For this purpose two sets of hands were employed—sixteen on and sixteen off.

On Wednesday morning last the party were at or arriving at the establishment. The engine had not been running for an hour or so, and the steam had got pretty high. It is supposed the water in the boiler was low, and it is said the engineer had commenced pumping water into the boiler. Soon after the water commenced going into the boiler, the fearful explosion took place, by which the boiler was rent in twain; by which the ends were sent whirling in opposite directions, and a large section of the centre was thrown up through the roof of the building and there rested.

THE DESTRUCTION

was most complete. The pieces of boiler went ricochetting through the building, striking and tearing away posts, beams, machinery, and timber. The unfortunate people in the building at the time were knocked hither and yon by flying pieces, and death and destruction took possession.

THE KILLED.

Clay Godwin, the man who worked at the planer, was instantly killed. A piece of timber took away almost his entire head. He was dead when found.

Stephen Sullivan, an Irish boy, an employe of the establishment, was found dead in the vicinity of the boiler. One of his legs was blown off and carried a considerable distance from the body. He must have died instantly.

THE WOUNDED.

Benjamin Hackleman, the engineer, was horribly mangled. His entire face almost, below the nose down, is torn off. It is thought that he cannot survive.

Two little colored boys, named Close, were employed to remove the heading of the "matcher." One of these was so badly hurt about the head that the brains oozed out of his skull. At noon yesterday it was said the boy had died. The other boy was seriously hurt about the head, but will recover.

Robert Wallace, a boy, was seriously wounded, but will recover.

Robert Tetherington and Mrs. John Estel were seriously injured by a piece of boiler going through a house in which they were at the time.

Two or three other men were wounded, but we have failed to get their names.

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

Immediately west of and adjoining the engine room was a small frame house of two rooms. In this house lived John Estel and family. At the time of the explosion the family, man, wife, five children, and Mr. Tetherington, named above as wounded, were preparing to sit down to breakfast. About one-third of the boiler—nine feet long—passed through the house, literally destroying it, breaking up the table and dishes, the stove and the furniture of the house.

Of the people in the house but two were hurt, Mrs. Estel and Mr. Tethrington. How it happened that every occupant of the house was not killed we cannot conceive. The whole house is in splinters. Bricks, laths, plaster, rafters, joists, and *debris* of all kinds lay compactly packed in together, and the boiler itself was long enough to destroy the people as well as the house. The escape was miraculous.

—A citizen of Springfield, Mass., has invented a new cartridge, which he moulds at one operation in a die chambered to the exact size of the gun-bore for which it is intended.

—A Canadian editor opens his eyes with amazement at the item of $270,665 for "running" the New Dominion Departments of Agriculture, Immigration, and Colonization.

—Up to the 20th of September the San Francisco Board of Education incurred liabilities amounting to $164,799 37 for the erection of buildings for school purposes.

—The Cincinnati newspapers suggest that the base ball club of that city should sell its right and title to the name of the "Red Stockings" while it has value and amounts to a national charm.

—A blind newsboy at Cincinnati, named John Goller, has abandoned his stand and entered the lecture field. In his maiden effort he endeavored to show his hearers how to preserve the purity of the ballot-box.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets. Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7:30	Pottstown Accom.	9:15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8:15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10:30
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12:30		P. M.
	P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1:00
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3:30	Phila. & Potts'e W. Train	4:30
Pottstown Accomm.	4:00	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	7:00
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4:45	Harrisbg. Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9:10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8:00	From Pottsville	12:25
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3:15	From Reading	7:25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7:30 a m., 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7:30 a. m. 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3:10, 8:10, and 10:50 a. m., and 2:50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.

Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·45, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3·30, 4, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8·20 and 9·30 down trains, 2·30, 3·45, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9·15 a. m.; 2, 4·05, 7, 10·45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8·15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9·45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2·30, 3·45, 5·45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·10, 11·40 a. m.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, 10·20 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9·15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 a. m.; 12·40, 5·40, 9·25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5·30, 6·25, 7, 7·45, 8·50, 11 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4·30, 6·15, 8, 9·30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5·30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8·10, 9·20, 11·30 a. m.; 2, 3·20, 5, 6·45, 8·30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7·30 a. m.; 1·30, 6·15, 9·30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6·45 a. m.

NOTE—Train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7·12, 9·05 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Farmingdale.

At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·20, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 2·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 2·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M. 1·20, 6·45 and 13 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6·45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 9·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 6·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 3 30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Nov. 21, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford on Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M. Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia:—

Leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 and 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M. 11·38 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays at 6·49 P. M. only.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry).

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—

TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8 00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, November 20, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and 7·10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	12 30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9·30 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·10 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10·10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·45 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6 20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·30 & 6·40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9 50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12 00 Noon.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	2·20 P. M.
Southern Express	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent. No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent. No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

4 29

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE. NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and AN EXPRESS TRAIN in the Afternoon from each end of the route. THE EXPRESS TRAIN will be furnished with SPLENDID PALACE CARS. NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK. ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK, from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6·45 A. M. Accommodation and 4·30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7·00 A. M. Accommodation and 3·30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York..... $3·00

" " " " Long Branch... 2·50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·38 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays at 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

10 3

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD (GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH),

Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets. On and after DECEMBER 1, 1870,

PACKAGE TICKETS AND COUPON FAMILY TICKETS

will be sold between Philadelphia and points named below, at the following rates:—

PACKAGE TICKETS

(Sold at Depot, Ninth and Green streets, and Stations named.)

Nicetown or Intersection	8 tickets for $1·00
Germantown or Manayunk	6 " " 1·00
Chestnut Hill or Lafayette	9 " " 2·00
Spring Mill or Conshohocken	6 " " 2·00
Pott's Landing or Norristown	5 " " 2·00

COUPON FAMILY TICKETS

(Sold at Depot, Ninth and Green streets, only.)

Good only for members of one family, or visitors, not transferable, and coupons forfeited if detached by any person but the conductor.

Nicetown or Intersection	With 50 coupons,		$5·00
Germantown or Manayunk	"	40 "	5 00
Chestnut Hill or Lafayette	"	50 "	10·00
Spring Mill or Conshohocken	"	50 "	14·00
Pott's Landing or Norristown	"	40 "	14·00

W. S. WILSON, Superintendent.

11 29 3t

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 21, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8 25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9 45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15 and 5·20 and 8 15 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6 35 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·20 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9 20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·20 P. M.

Abington at 7·35, 9 55, and 9 35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Nov. 21, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

WINER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, November 21, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follow:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia		9 40 P. M.
" " Williamsport		7 25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie		7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia		12 20 P. M.
" " Williamsport		8·25 P. M.
" arrives at Erie		7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia		9·30 A. M.
" " Williamsport		6·25 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven		7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie		8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport		10·20 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie		9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport		8·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		5 30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEAR ALASKA.

Another View of Our Home Mission Field, Alaska, late Bedford Street—Improvements in the Neighborhood—The New Lodging and Tenement Houses—A Gratifying Prospect.

The present condition of that vile plague spot in our fair city, Bedford street and its vicinity, is very gratifying to all who have the best interests of the community at heart. Bad as that region still is, it is as nothing to what it was five years ago. Any one who was intimately acquainted with it then would not know it now; and if the reformatory influences are kept at work by proper support, by the time that five years more have elapsed, it would not be recognized by those that know it now.

The visitor who now sees the street for the first time sees many things that startle him. He sees crime, filth, and wretchedness of the worst kind, such as it is not possible to see in any other place. He sees the miserably poor, the outcasts and paupers of society, the thieves, petty and otherwise, the prostitutes, the desperadoes, and even the murderers, those who have escaped detection, for the time being, and all are seen in their very worst light. Yet startling as all these may be, they are verily nothing to the things that were. The street which is the heart of the morally infected region, Bedford, now Alaska street, is now comparatively safe, both by night and day, to the passer-by, but in the past it was not so. In those days it was at the risk of a man's life that he passed along after nightfall; and in the daytime, a fight or at least an insult was his certain lot. Then rows of broken-down and decaying frame buildings crowded upon each other on every inch of ground in or near Bedford, Spafford, Baker, St. Mary's, and the numerous other small streets, courts, and alleys. Now Baker and Spafford streets are almost reclaimed, and what were the very worst spots now contain dwellings—small but more neat and comfortable than the rotten dens which preceded them—inhabited by a poor but respectable class of working men. Bedford street itself, though the hardest to reclaim, is now showing unmistakable signs of a better time coming. Its rotten tenements still remain to a great extent, but in some instances they have given place to more human-like dwellings, having a less disreputable look, at the least. Others are already doomed, through the exertions of a special society hereafter to be mentioned, and in due course of time must surely give way to improvements.

This present comparatively good condition of the neighboroood is largely, if not entirely, owing to the work of the Bedford Street Mission. This was started at a time when no decent person dared to venture into the vile district, and it was established right in the heart of the very worst section. It has endured and outlived hardships, sneers, and ill treatment from both friend and foe. Though it was looked upon at first with the greatest suspicion, and even hated by the inhabitants of the neighborhood, it has gradually worked its way into the hearts of many of them by attending to their physical wants first, and afterwards their spiritual. The life devotion of Rev. Mr. Long and his worthy lady to the work there set before them could not but produce an effect. When those who were to be benefited saw for themselves that it was for no selfish ends that the missionary came among them, they were the more susceptible to any advances which might be made. Even the worst, who will have nothing to do with the mission, now treat its missionary with respect. Those who were its greatest enemies are now desirous of the good opinion of its officers.

Where parents are irreclaimable, the work of the mission is to take the children and educate them in better ways. The educational system has now been going on long enough to show some of its fruits. The hearts of the workers are now made glad by an occasional visit from some young person who is now at least a respectable member of the community, whom they had taken from the worst and educated to usefulness. Medical attendance, irrespective of person or religion, friend or foe, is freely dispensed by the mission. Filthiness is the greatest enemy of the good work, and therefore the especial object of the mission's exertions. All who are in any way connected with the mission house, whether as pupil or the recipient of medical aid, are first made as clean as possible, then have their other wants attended to. Free baths for everybody were started several years ago by the mission, and were well patronized. They were in successful operation during the past summer, and it was by this means that the dreadful plague of the relapsing fever was in a great measure stayed. These baths are also greatly needed now, but the funds will not permit the introduction of hot water, without which they are useless in the winter season. Clothing is distributed to the needy as occasion and money will warrant. The pupils of the Mission-school are the special recipients of this charity. Once a year at least, at the Christmas dinner, the members of the day and Sunday schools receive each a suit of clothes, which charitable ladies, members of the Board of Managers, or contributors make up. Secular education of both sexes is made a prime necessity, and children of both sexes are gathered into what is now a flourishing school. Religious training is also given to whoever will accept of it. Though all exertions are used to bring people to the church and Sunday-school services, such attendance is not made obligatory. What is sought is rather to win people in by a pure voluntary love of the thing. Under this arrangement it is not found difficult to obtain good audiences.

It is the Bedford street mission which continually rouses the city authorities to action when their services are needed. The Board of Health, which usually does nothing unless it has to in this region where the results will not show to the community at large, is continually made to attend to its neglected duty by the officers of the mission. The police and the building inspectors whose business it is to condemn the rotten buildings when they get unsafe, are also aided or urged on by the mission officers. The mission was never in a better working order, but it must have funds to carry on its work. It is supported entirely by voluntary offerings. A better charity there could not possibly be.

An industrial school for girls meets in the Mission House two afternoons in a week. In it the girls are taught principally to sew. Many of its pupils on entering, though well grown, have not the slightest idea how to use a needle. The school has just been started for the present season. The average attendance is about thirty-five. Though no good specimens of work can yet be shown, the teachers state that in less than six weeks very creditable needlework can be turned out. A great want of material to work with is felt in running this school. Any ladies who have old pieces of stuff, or old garments of any sort, which can be cut up and remade into any shape, will find them to be very acceptable if presented to Mr. Long at the mission. Every inch of old stuff in the private houses of the teachers is at present pressed into the service, and it is feared that this scant provision will soon fail. In this connection it might be well to mention the fact that the mission has just received a large box containing about fifty dollars worth of cloth and material for the Christmas presents of clothing for the children. It came from the firm of Mallallieu & Brother, woollen manufacturers of Kent county, Maryland. This same firm send yearly about the same amount as a donation, of which heretofore no acknowledgment has been made. The mission is very thankful. The lady teachers and the friends are now engaged in cutting out and making up the goods, as far as they will go, into comfortable winter garments. The industrial-school cannot as yet be trusted on such practical work as this.

A free lodging house for women has lately been opened by the mission authorities in the same building where the baths were located in the summer. In it free lodging is provided for all who may apply, or whom the police bring when it is too late or too cold to reach the station. The outcast women are thus brought under a good influence, and their children are saved in many instances from a death by freezing. By it, also, the police will be enabled to know the professional begging class who will not go to the station for shelter. Those who will make use of the shelter are the ones who usually either remain in the street all night or are crowded into the worst dens and cellars where wickedness, filth, and disease abound. For the worst of the customary accommodations, probably only sleeping room in an unfloored cellar with a dozen or more of others of both sexes, a rent is paid of about ten cents a night. In the Mission House lodging a better resting place can be obtained free. The only trouble is that the funds of the mission will not allow the space to be sufficiently large. With more money a similar establishment for the accommodation of men could also be opened.

Through the exertions of the mission several landlords have put up a better class of lodging-houses, though many of the old crowded ones still remain, they being too profitable to be done away with any sooner than necessary. The landlords are usually rich people, living in the best part of the city, and by reason of the great numbers which the buildings shelter, the small original cost, and the positive freedom from running expense—they being allowed to wear out as fast as they can, and after that to stay worn out—the miserable structures pay a very high rate of interest on the capital invested. It is mainly the landlords who demoralize the people. They ask high rents, and the people will pay them so long as they are allowed to make the money by disreputable or dishonest means. To this the landlord has no objection. To remedy this evil a building association has lately been started which intends gradually to obtain possession of the ground and erect comfortable buildings upon it, which will then be let out for lodgings at reasonable rates. The organization is called the Beneficent Building Association, and it is composed of some of our best citizens. Mr. Eli K. Price is its President. Its workings have been kept very quiet so far. A fine pressed-brick house—a palace for the neighborhood—having two stories and a French roof, is now nearly completed, and is its first fruit. This house stands just below the mission. The loafers on the street gather around it and look upon it in positive amazement. They cannot think such a house is doing in such a neighborhood, what these are many stories about as to what it is intended for. If there were signs of a store about it, it would be set down as the vestibule of a successful grog-shop keeper. As it is, the general belief is that Mr. Long himself is to live in it. It will take them some time to realize, even when they know the fact, that it is really intended for the people themselves.

The association has now the command of several lots on the street, and as soon as possession can be had will erect new buildings. Negotiations are under way for several other lots, and if successful it will ultimately gain control of the entire neighborhood. By this means it can control the tenantry, and drive out all but the best. This will go far towards decreasing crime, for it is only by reason of the congregation of so many bad characters in one place that the evil becomes so great. Many of the present inhabitants would work and earn a comparatively honest living if they were only out of Bedford or its sister streets.

SONS OF ST. ANDREW.

The 123d Anniversary of the St. Andrew's Society—A Feast of Reason and a Flow of Soul.

The one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of the St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia was celebrated last evening in a grand dinner given at Augustin's on Walnut street. About sixty gentlemen participated. The membership of this old and honorable society is composed of some of our most prominent and substantial citizens, who, either of Scotch birth or descent, have united themselves under the bread banner of St. Andrew to do charitable works and keep green in their memories the dear land of the Covenant.

We noticed among the distinguished gentlemen present those representing all the learned professions, judges of the courts, officers of the army, merchants, bankers, and leading business men. The evening was passed in the most delightful manner. Speech and song alternated, and the merriment throughout the evening was of the most genuine kind. The cares and troubles of life each man seemed to have left at the outer door, and brought in with him only a heart open for pleasure and real enjoyment. The venerable and distinguished President of the society, Mr. Charles Macaleter, presided in his usual dignified and charming manner.

After the good things provided had been thoroughly enjoyed, to the entire satisfaction of all present—the regular toasts of the evening were announced;—

First. The immortal memory of St. Andrew.

Second. The President of the United States.

Third. The Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

Fourth. Scotland—a land made prosperous, happy, and free by the virtue, religion, and intelligence of her sons.

This toast was responded to most eloquently by the Hon. James Campbell, who presented the history of Scotland as an example to all other nations. The freedom of her sons, spiritual and civil, was wrought out by the indomitable will, untiring patriotism, and valor of her sons. He spoke of the fact that whilst the Roman soldiery overthrew and conquered the Britains, no soldier of Rome ever placed his foot north of the dividing wall. The indomitable will that held the Roman at bay had maintained through a long night of oppression the freedom and independence of the people.

When Scotland gave to England a king, and consented to the union, she did so of her own free will, abating not a jot of the principles and rights for which she had contended.

The next toast of the evening was the "United States of America. Great in all that can elevate a nation and bless a people."

General Patterson responded to this toast in an eloquent and affecting manner. As the General has lived nearly as long as the Government has been established, he could talk with considerable freedom upon the subject. One thought dropped by him in the course of his remarks is worthy of especial notice.

After speaking of the physical growth and power of the United States—of her inventive genius, she having developed and perfected the application of steam to locomotion—invented the great wonder of the age, the telegraph, united the oceans by bands of iron, and wonderfully developed the resources of a continent, he added:—"This, great and wonderful as it is, will not preserve your Government or conserve your liberties. The people must remember, if they would be great and enduring, that 'righteousness exalteth a nation, and that sin is a reproach to any people.'"

"The Judiciary of Pennsylvania—Fearless and Independent"—was responded to by George M. Dallas, Esq., who announced himself as an unexpected substitute for Mr. Chief Justice Thompson, who was unexpectedly detained from being present. The judiciary could not have been more highly complimented if one of their own number had undertaken the task.

The next toast was "Philadelphia—

A brimming pledge to the City of Penn
Shall ever be drank by St. Andrew's men."

To this toast ex-Governor Pollock responded in most fitting terms. He spoke of the fact that, although not Philadelphia born, he had always taken a lively interest in all that appertained to her growth and greatness, and since he had come to take up his abode within its limits his love and admiration had been deepened and strengthened. He spoke of her mechanical and industrial interests, of her happy, well-fed, and well-housed artisans, of her boundless charities, of her noble, generous deeds, of her unwavering loyalty in the hour of the nation's peril, that was willing to suffer all things that the nation might be preserved. She has an honored name among the cities of the earth, and will have so long as morality and charity are engraven upon her banners.

"Our Sister Societies" was responded to by the Hon. Horatio Gates Jones, who gave an interesting account of the labors of the society he was connected with. He alluded to the fact that nearly all the emigrants from Wales were miners or agriculturists, and only remained long enough in the city to get a good start for another and better place. An amusing passage at arms between the speaker and General Patterson, representing the Hibernian Society, took place at this juncture, the General remarking that it was a good thing for the city that they did pass through, and being answered by Mr. Jones that it might be as well for the city if some of the "Sons of the Green Isle" would do likewise.

The next toast was "Poetry and Poets—Ancient and Modern." This was replied to by Colonel A. Louden Snowden in a speech so full of scholarly taste and beauty that we could not refrain from giving as full a report as our phonographer could furnish, which we print on our third page.

The last toast of the evening was "The Lassies," which was responded to by Mr. John C. Knox, Jr., a young member of the bar, who did the subject ample justice and himself credit, considering that it is a very delicate subject, and has to be handled with care.

Among the distinguished guests present we noticed Frederick Fairthorne, Esq., President of the Albion Society; James Allen, Esq., President of the St. George; and the Hon. Mr. McCalla, of Virginia, now a member of the House of Delegates.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The Permits Issued During November.

The following, shows the number of permits issued during the month of November for the erection of dwellings, making alterations, etc., by the Building Inspectors:—

Dwellings—4-story	1	Offices	4
" —3-story	112	Picker-house	1
" —2-story	277	Shed	1
		Shops	10
Total Dwellings	390	Slaughter-house	1
Boiler-houses	2	Stables	16
Barn	1	Storehouses	2
Chapel	1	Stores	5
Church	1		
Coach-house	1	Total	445
Dye-house	1	Alterations and Additions	82
Factories	4		
Ice-houses	2		
Market	1	Grand Total	527

During the month 6 dangerous buildings and chimneys and 10 wooden buildings have been ordered to be taken down.

The following table gives a comparison between the number of permits issued in the months of November, in 1870 and 1869:—

	Nov., 1870.	Nov., 1869.
Dwellings—Four-story	1	3
" Three-story	112	169
" Two-story	277	138
Total dwellings	390	310
Additions and alterations	82	69
Other buildings	55	41
Grand total	527	420

POLICE STATISTICS.—The following comprises the arrests made by the police in the various districts throughout the city during the month of November:

District.	No.	District.	No.
First	171	Thirteenth	31
Second	224	Fourteenth	27
Third	98	Fifteenth	38
Fourth	132	Sixteenth	90
Fifth	155	Seventeenth	205
Sixth	110	Eighteenth	93
Seventh	202	Schuylkill Harbor	14
Eighth	78	Delaware Harbor	10
Ninth	113	Reserve	74
Tenth	98	Beggar Detectives	30
Eleventh	117	Chesnut Hill	14
Twelfth	109		
Total			2231

ROBBING AT A FAIR.—Alderman Riddell yesterday heard a case in which William Heft, aged seventeen years, was charged with stealing a box of pennies at the fair which is being held at the hall Fourth and George streets. The testimony was so conclusive that William was sent to prison.

DEMOCRATIC.

Candidate Nominated for State Senator from the First District.

The delegates to the First Senatorial Democratic Convention, met this morning at ten o'clock, in the hall over Lafferty's tavern, No. 920 South Ninth street.

The convention was called to order by Mr. Francis P. Haggerty, chairman of the Second Ward Democratic Executive Committee, who appointed the following named temporary officers:—Secretaries, Anthony A. Laws and Albert W. Fletcher; Treasurer, E. E. Mitchell; Messengers, Thomas Doran and John Ferry; Doorkeepers, John Devine and Edward McAnulty.

Mr. Haggerty, being chairman of the ward committee, occupied the chair as provided for by the rules governing the party.

The credentials of the delegates were then received, after which a motion to take a recess for one half hour was carried.

On reassembling, the convention proceeded to an election for permanent officers, and the following-named were chosen:—

President—Edward Olmstead.

Vice-Presidents—E. E. Mitchell and Frank Cantrell.

Secretaries—Anthony A. Laws and Albert W. Fletcher.

Treasurer—Alexander J. Diamond.

Messengers—Thomas Doran and John Ferry.

Doorkeepers—John Devine and Edward McAnulty.

Mr. Olmstead, on taking the chair, made a few remarks, returning thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and saying that he was ready to serve the Democratic party in any honorable capacity.

The roll of delegates was then called, whereupon Alderman Belshaw stated there were persons in the room who were not delegates, and he moved that all delegates retire from the room and then enter when their names were called.

Alderman McMullin, Samuel Josephs, and others opposed the motion.

The yeas and nays were called, and Alderman Belshaw's motion was voted down.

Mr. R. L. Smith moved that the contestants be admitted to seats in the convention. Agreed to.

The convention then proceeded to make nominations for State Senator, and the following named gentlemen were placed in nomination:—Robert P. Dechert, of the Eighth ward; General William McCandless, of the Twenty-sixth ward; Judge J. K. Finley, of the Twenty-sixth ward; Charles Rodgers, of the Seventh ward; and Dr. Andrew Nebinger, of the Second ward.

The Chair named John Porter and Robert England tellers of the election.

The roll was again called and as each delegate voted he paid the sum of twenty-five cents to defray the expenses of the convention.

The result of the vote was as follows:—

Dechert	68	Nebinger	2
McCandless	15	Finley	1
Rogers	8		

Robert P. Dechert was then declared the nominee of the Democratic party for State Senator from the First district.

Alderman McMullin moved that the nomination be made unanimous.

The Alderman also moved that a committee of two be appointed to invite the nominee and General McCandless into the room to address the convention. Agreed to.

The Vice Presidents and the Hon. Samuel Josephs were appointed on this committee.

On motion of Mr. E. C. Mitchell a vote of thanks was returned to the officers of the convention.

Mr. Josephs announced that Mr. Dechert was not in the neighborhood, but that partiel had been sent to court after him.

Mr. Dechert soon after appeared, and spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen of this Convention:—I have been summoned from the performance of professional duties to receive the announcement that your deliberations have resulted in placing me in nomination for the office of Senator from this district. In acknowledging the high distinction which you have conferred on me, and appreciating its responsibilities, my first impulse would be to shrink from the assumption of them by imposing them on some one other than myself. But I am assured that your proceedings have been harmonious and your action almost unanimous; that you and the intelligent constituency whom you represent accord my acceptance as an act within my line of duty, and, without having sought for this preferment, I can only bow to your decision and say that I accept the nomination for the office of Senator, which you have so generously conferred on me.

I need only add that I pledge myself, if elected, so to vote and act in the Senate of Pennsylvania, that no citizen, who may vote for me, shall ever have occasion for regret. Reform is demanded in legislation and taxation within our Commonwealth. The city of Philadelphia, by its population and by the amount of its contributions to the State Treasury, is entitled to a large voice in the Legislative councils.

Intelligent observers believe that many of the present errors can be corrected, and that the Constitution of the commonwealth should be returned to the people for revision, and for the addition of such wise improvements as are demanded by the present age.

We are enjoying the benefits of improved science and of improved machinery in the material arts, and the people have a right to enjoy similar privileges in the art of self-government. I refer to these matters now because they belong to the present issues, and because, if elected, I shall endeavor, without fear, favor, or affection, to advocate fair measures of reform, and so to direct my course that neither the good old Commonwealth nor any of her citizens may suffer harm by the election of the nominee of this convention.

Cherishing the principles on which the Democratic party is founded as the true exposition of the Constitution of our fathers; believing that the welfare of the Commonwealth requires the selection of those who will not only enforce and interpret the laws in a fair and impartial manner, but who will enact wise and equitable laws, which will be in consonance with the principles of the fundamental law of the State and of the Union, I shall be prompted in the performance of what is duty by a desire to preserve the credit, honor, and good order of society.

I thank you again, gentlemen, for this undeserved honor, and I ask you to give me the same generous support during the brief campaign.

General McCandless also made a speech, and the convention was adjourned.

JOTTINGS.—A Christian Association was formed yesterday at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, comprising ladies of all denominations.

—There are nearly four thousand carpet weavers in this city.

—There was a decidedly lively time yesterday in the Republican caucus of Councils.

—The police force is engaged in taking a census of the deaf and dumb people in Philadelphia.

—But few pedestrians can be seen in Fairmount Park now-a-days.

—The Mormans are holding meetings in Kensington.

—The sleeping room in the new Court House is bitterly complained of by the jurors.

—The roughs who hang around Ninth and Chesnut streets have got the upper hand of the police.

—The Philadelphia Fountain Society have erected thirty-one fountains in this city.

—The Dexter and Grey Eagle Base Ball Clubs will play to-morrow afternoon on the Athletic grounds.

—The firemen will be on hand in Select Council Chamber this afternoon.

—It is proposed to reset the curbing on Broad street with cut granite.

—The pickpockets are doing a flourishing business just now.

—The Chesnut and Eighth streets stores are putting on their Christmas uniforms.

—Among those who recommended a recently successful candidate for detective honors were the fellows who broke into the Return Judges' room.

—There are over one hundred applicants for the positions of the three Republicans who are still on the detective force.

—A desperate effort is about being made to stave off the Paid Fire Department bill until after the first of January.

—John N. Campbell, Esq., the late efficient Deputy Register of Wills, will resume the practice of the law at No. 738 Sansom street.

—Register of Wills Bunn and Clerk of Orphans' Court Tittermary entered upon the duties of their respective positions this morning.

—A mass meeting of the laity of the Catholic Church will be held on Sunday, at the Cathedral, to protest against the seizure of the Papal territory.

A POLICEMAN IN TROUBLE.—In Peter street, a small thoroughfare below Washington, and running between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, a crowd of riotous boys have been in the habit of gathering of late, and the throwing of stones and other unruly demonstrations have been the rule. Yesterday afternoon Sergeant Duffy, while walking along, was attracted by a fight, and rushing in among them he seized a small boy named James McCullough, and was taking him to the station-house when the mother of the lad came up and demanded to know what the boy had been doing. The lad, very naturally, laid hold of his mother's skirts, and she then attempted to take her son from the custody of the officer.

The Sergeant then placed her under arrest, but she resisted, and in the struggle she either fell or was thrown to the sidewalk, injuring her left side very badly. Seeing the nature of the woman's injuries the officers released the lad, and with the assistance of others the woman was picked up and carried into a dwelling, where she now lies in an extremely critical condition.

Sergeant Duffy, by order of the Mayor, was placed under arrest and this morning he was brought before his Honor, who immediately suspended him from the force, placed him under arrest, and he is now in the custody of the officers, awaiting a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—Policeman Reed, of the Seventeenth district, yesterday arrested John Rossi for being drunk and disorderly on Carpenter street, above Eighth. John immediately drew a pistol, which he discharged at Reed, but fortunately the load did not take effect. John was then marched before Alderman Collins, who bound him over in $1000 bail for trial.

LARCENY OF A PIPE.—Ludwig Noll was overhauled yesterday by Sergeant Gilchrist, of the Seventh district, on a charge of stealing a meerschaum pipe from a cigar store at Third and Buttonwood streets. Alderman Cahill held him in $500 for trial.

NOVEMBER WEATHER.

The Mild Temperature Not yet at an End—A Review of the Three Autumn Months—The Warmest Fall Weather on Record.

The maximum and minimum temperature of each day of the month just closed, with that of the corresponding month of last year, according to the record kept at the Pennsylvania Hospital, was as follows:—

	Nov., 1869. Max. (deg.)	Nov., 1869. Min. (deg.)	Nov., 1870. Max. (deg.)	Nov., 1870. Min. (deg.)	Remarks.
1	45	32	55	42	Clear.
2	53	41	67	48·5	Clear.
3	53	40	62·5	50	Rain in forenoon; cleared at noon.
4	57	39	56·5	44·5	Clear.
5	54	47	56	48	Cloudy; sprinkle at 3 P. M.; evening clear.
6	51·5	43	53	43·5	Clear; evening cloudy.
7	41	38	57	44·5	Clear.
8	38	30	61	42	Clear.
9	44·5	33·5	67	52·5	Cloudy; rain in afternoon; evening clear.
10	44	31	48	42·5	Clear.
11	46	36	50·5	38	Clear.
12	47	34	55	45·5	Clear.
13	44	36	51·5	43	Clear.
14	38	36	57	43·5	Cloudy in forenoon.
15	39·5	36	46·5	40	Slightly clouded.
16	38	34·5	45·5	32	Clear.
17	41	35	45·5	34	Clear.
18	46	37	45	37·5	Cloudy; sprinkle in forenoon, and late in afternoon, evening clear and cold.
19	35·5	34·5	38	32	Cloudy; snow in forenoon.
20	36	42·5	43·5	29	Morning clear; afternoon cloudy; evening clear.
21	44	35	51	37	Slightly overcast and hazy; evening clear.
22	40	39	40·5	39	Drizzle in morning; steady rain for remainder of day.
23	45	38	48	39	Cloudy; evening clear.
24	45	32	44·5	38·5	Morning slightly cloudy; afternoon and evening clear.
25	38	29	45	35	Cloudy; rain in evening.
26	43	31·5	47	39	Clear.
27	44	39·5	55	42	Clear.
28	42·5	36	55·5	42	Clear.
29	45·5	32	57·5	42·5	Slightly clouded; evening clear.
30	39·5	36	45·5	40	Clear.

The average of the maximum temperatures of the month was 51·75 degrees, the average of the minimum 40·78 degrees, giving 46·27 degrees as the mean temperature of the month, against 41·27 degrees for November, 1869, and 43·37 degrees for the average of the mean temperature of November during the preceding eighty years. Although the mean temperature for the month just closed was 2·90 degrees above the average for eighty years, it was slightly below the mean of November, 1868, as seen in the following comparison:—

	Mean. (deg.)	Highest. (deg.)	Lowest. (deg.)	Range. (deg.)
November, 1870	46·27	67	29	38
" 1869	41·27	61	29	32
" 1868	46·90	74	36	38

The highest mean recorded for November was 50·6 in 1849; the lowest, 38 degrees, in 1793, 1837, and 1842. During the month 2·18 inches of rain fell, against 3·72 inches in November, 1869, and 5·28 inches in November, 1868.

The average of the mean temperatures of the three autumn months was 58·97 degrees, which presents the following contrast to the past:—

	Degrees.
Mean temperature, autumn of 1870	58·97
" " " 1869	53·70
" " " 1868	56·35
Average mean for eighty years	54·74
Highest autumn mean, in 1868	58·61
Lowest " 1827	49·33

From this it is seen that the average of the mean temperature of the three autumn months was 4·23 degrees above the average of the preceding eighty years, and exceeded by more than a third of a degree the highest heretofore on record, that of 1866.

DIABOLICAL.

A Horrible Outrage in the First Ward—A Young Couple Bucked, Gagged, Stabbed, and then Robbed of $1500.

The whole southeastern portion of the city has been thrown into a high state of excitement by a horrible outrage which was perpetrated at an early hour this morning, which rivals the famous Kempton robbery committed some years since, and the more recent case of the old German couple residing in Germantown, and, as in these cases, the perpetrators have been quickly captured. At No. 1705 South Front street is an old-fashioned two-story building, with a frame attachment in the rear. It is and has been for some time occupied by a young couple named Patrick and Mary McCullough. They kept a provision store, and by industry have succeeded in laying aside a considerable sum of money from their earnings. Instead of trusting this amount, which was about $1500, to the care of a banking institution, they have laid it away, as it accumulated dollar by dollar, in a bureau drawer which was located in their bed-room, the second-story front apartment.

They have but few acquaintances, being of a purely domestic temperament, and in what way the knowledge that they had this sum of money came into the possession of others is at this time unknown. At 2 o'clock this morning the door leading into the kitchen was bursted in by four fellows, who wore masks and were otherwise disguised. They ascended the rear stairway to the sleeping apartment of the McCulloughs, who by this time had been awakened by the noise of the intruders.

They attempted to give an alarm, but were seized and choked and thrust under the bed-clothing, which was drawn in such a way as was calculated to smother the occupants. Violently resisting, both were uncovered and tied hand and foot with stout ropes. In the meantime, a noose had been placed around their necks and drawn tightly, in order to prevent any outcries. Mr. McCullough still resisted, and seemed determined to put to the last.

One of the scoundrels then drew a knife and slashed it into the thigh, knee and forehead of Mr. McCullough. This seemed to have the desired effect, for the wounded man fell back exhausted from the loss of blood. The wife then became quiet, and the *tourniquet* was removed from their throats. They were then informed that if they made any further noise they would be killed. Mr. McCullough having somewhat recovered, was asked where he kept his money. He at first refused to answer, but on being threatened directed them to the bureau drawer. The $1500 was secured and the scoundrels left the house, the McCulloughs being still bound.

Mrs. McCullough finally succeeded in releasing herself, and then taking off the bandages from her husband they gave an alarm, which brought together the neighbors, to whom the facts were communicated. The police were ultimately informed of the matter and a description of the men given. Late in the morning, William Trott, who lives directly opposite to McCullough's, Henry Jackson, and —— Evans were arrested on the charge of being implicated. When we visited the spot, Trott had been taken before the outraged couple, by both of whom he was positively identified. The others had not been given an audience, but from the description given, and from another fact which has since leaked out, they were doubtless implicated.

Policeman Nugent, of the Second district, states that at about 2 o'clock this morning he was passing the house of the McCulloughs, and noticed the three men who are now in custody standing at the alley leading into the yard, and that he is positive of the fact, because he spoke to them. He then walked to Greenwich street, about a square off, and on returning they were gone. In a very few minutes subsequently he heard of the robbery.

Chief Mulholland is on the ground, instituting further investigations, and there is scarce a doubt that the fourth villain will be captured.

THE LITTLE JOKER.—The operators of what is known as the ball game have been singularly quiet for some time past; at least no report of their workings has been submitted by the police officials. Sergeant Gilchrist, of the Seventh district, yesterday came across a trio of fellows who were amusing and at the same time fleecing the farmers along Second street of their cash. They had the usual little box and the piece of paper, which they were betting would disappear or not at their bidding. The Sergeant took the three into custody, and gave them a hearing before Alderman Cahill, who held them to bail in $800 each. They gave the names of J. B. Hartley, John Davis, and Robert French.

FIRES.—At 10 o'clock last evening the machine shop of J. Wright, No. 112 Spruce street, was slightly damaged by fire, which it is supposed originated from the boilers.

At half-past 1 o'clock this morning the cotton mill of Howard Hargrave, situated on Melrose street, Frankford, was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $4000, on which there is an insurance of $2500.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—John Vance amused himself yesterday, by throwing stones through the window of house No. 728 South Seventh street. A policeman was called, who took John before Alderman Collins. He was committed to prison.

THE FAIR NILSSON AT A FAIR.—The committee in charge of the Fair at Horticultural Hall hope to bring influence enough to have Miss Nilsson visit the Fair on Saturday evening next.

CARD.—POWELL & WEST WILL SELL AT their auction store, No. 26 S. FRONT Street, tomorrow morning, at 10 o'clock, 100 barrels Finch's 1860 Whisky. 1t

FOURTH EDITION

THE BREAK IN THE CABLE

Important from Paris.

Another Battle in Progress.

Latest Cable Quotations.

News from the West.

Public Debt Statement.

A Decrease of $7,475,860·90.

FROM EUROPE.

The Break in the Cable.

HEART'S CONTENT, Dec. 1.—A steamer will be despatched from this point immediately in search the steamer Robert Lowe, now engaged in repairing the cable. The latter steamer was sent out to repair the Atlantic cable of 1866, and the steamer which is to follow will carry information that the cable of 1865 has suddenly ceased working, and ascertain if the interruption was not caused by the Lowe's grappling the wrong cable.

Battle at Paris.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—It is said the Prussians have suddenly evacuated Amiens, retiring on Paris. This movement is regarded at Lille as very significant. In the latter city it is believed that a great battle is proceeding around Paris to-day.

The Paris *Moniteur* chronicles six military executions in its last number.

The Gibraltar Cable Broken.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Falmouth, England, and Gibraltar and Malta cable is broken somewhere between Lisbon and Gibraltar. Messages for India and the East are now forwarded overland to the Mediterranean coast, and thence per cable to Malta and Egypt, down the Red Sea and across the Indian Ocean.

FLORENCE, Dec. 1.

The Spanish Fleet.

with the committee of the Constituent Cortes on board, has arrived at Genoa. A deputation from Rome has gone to welcome it.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The Suez Canal

is to pass into English hands, or at least come under English control. The Duke of Sutherland will probably be chairman of the company.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 1—11·30 P. M.—Consols 93¾ for money and account. American securities quiet and steady; 5-20s of 1862, 83½; of 1865, old, 88, and of 1867, 90; 10-40s, 87. Stocks firm; Erie, 20¾; Illinois Central, 111¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1—11·30 A. M.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 9¼@9¾d.; Orleans, 9¾@9¾d. Sales to-day estimated at 10,000 bales. California wheat 11s. 6d.; New Red Western spring 9s. 11d.; Amber 10s. 9d.; Flour 24s. 6d.; Peas 40s.

HAMBURG, Dec. 1.—Petroleum 14·5.

BREMEN, Dec. 1.—Petroleum 6·11.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Public Debt Statement.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement issued to-day:—

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.

5 per cent. bonds	$213,977,300·00
6 per cent. bonds	1,724,774,800·00
Total	$1,943,752,100·00
Interest	40,654,451·07

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Certificates at 3 per cent.	$45,000,000·00
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000·00
Certificates at 4 per cent	678,000·00
Total	$59,728,000·00
Interest	864,384·31

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Amount outstanding	$3,341,037·35
Interest	438,503·24

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Demand and legal-tender notes	$356,102,321·00
Fractional currency	39,166,916·08
Gold certificates of deposit	16,582,620·00
Amount outstanding	411,851,857·08
Total outstanding	$2,418,673,041·43
Total interest	41,457,318·65
Total debt, principal and interest, to date, including interest due and unpaid	$2,460,130,360·08
Amount in the Treasury—Coin	97,368,577·81
Currency	28,453,290·62
Total amount in Treasury	$125,821,868·43
Debt less amount in Treasury	$2,334,308,494·65
Debt less amount in Treasury Sept. 1	$2,341,784,355·65
Decrease during the past month	7,475,860·90
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1870	$104,019,982·52
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, amount outstanding	$64,618,832·00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,615,470·80
Interest paid by the United States	8,815,345·49
Interest repaid by transportation of mails	2,417,493·95
Balance of Interest paid by United States	$6,397,851·5

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FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM EUROPE.

**Gallantry